

Michigan Speaks Up: DON'T USE BOMB; OPEN PEACE TALKS!

Michigan Edition *The* WORKER

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XV, No. 50
In 2 Sections, Sec. 1.

December 10, 1950
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

UAW Local 22 Opens Drive on Cop Brutality

DETROIT.—Cadillac Local 22 (UAW-CIO) has written all local unions in the city to join with it in bringing to light cases of police brutality against the Negro people. Also 500 Negro ministers are mobilizing thousands of members of their congregations to press

Ford Layoffs A Lockout, Workers Say

DEARBORN.—Hiding behind the lie of a "slowdown" in the Rolling Mill steel operations, the Ford Motor Co. has conducted a lockout of its Rouge workers, giving them 24 hours work a week for three weeks in the last month.

The company is also moving to shift the work of 6,000 workers of the Press Steel Building to Buffalo where wages average \$1.24 an hour compared with \$1.64 at Rouge.

Already 1,500 have been laid off in Press Steel, with the prospect that an entire plant-wide layoff is pending.

Ford's anti-union runaway shop program, predicted by this paper months ago is now under way and by the middle of next summer, according to reports, at least 15,000 Rouge workers will be jobless.

The company says it has "no responsibility" for the future of workers whose jobs go to new plants in Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati. They say a worker can apply for a job there, but he carries no seniority and gets no reimbursement.

Local 600 is challenging the company on the layoffs, demanding through the filing of grievances that workers be given pay for 32 hours a week during these weeks they worked the 24 hours a week.

But many workers feel, the filing of grievances will not suffice to save the homes and jobs of thousands of workers the company has scheduled for Miller Road.

Now, they feel, is the time for the Committee set up by the union to halt the runaway shop and fight for its program.

for a similar campaign and to save Charles M. Gordy, Sr., Negro Ford worker, whose home was the scene of a police commando attack Nov. 19 from being railroaded to jail for life on a charge of "murder."

The Cadillac FEPC committee some time ago wrote Police Commissioner Boos that Negro members of the local had filed complaints with the union about brutality, intimidation and name calling by members of the police when dealing with Negroes.

THE UNION also charged "quick trigger" tactics of officers and detectives when dealing with Negroes, usually followed by false accusations after the Negro has been shot or arrested.

The local in its letter to Boos demanded:

- A public statement by his office repudiating the above named practices.

- An education program in the police force itself directed towards curbing of those activities.

- Immediate suspension of officers found guilty.

- A new and impartial investigation of the charges by a citizens' committee, including labor representatives.

Boos' reply was he did not know of any anti-Negro policy.

DETROIT.—Members and leaders of the CIO United Auto Workers interviewed at a Fair Practices Conference here were unanimous in their opinion that the A-bomb should not be used.

General fear and horror of the bomb was best expressed in the words of Tommy Agreata of the FEP Committee of Briggs Local 212. He said: "I don't think the bomb is any good. I don't think we should use it. I think we should mediate and negotiate our differences. I think all foreign troops should get out of Korea. I have a son who went in the Army a week ago. If they use the bomb it will kill a lot of poor people."

Joe McCusker, director of UAW Region 1: "I'm not in favor of using the bomb. I think the UN should mediate. No, I'm not in favor of all foreign troops leaving Korea. No, I'm not in favor of seating Red China."

Mike Lacey, UAW East Side regional director, said he was not in favor of using the A-bomb, and was telling it to The Worker.

Ellis Ford of Local 900: "No, we shouldn't use the A-bomb. We should mediate all differences. All foreign troops should be withdrawn from Korea." He also said that the People's Republic of China should have "some voice" in the UN.

William Oliver, co-director, UAW Fair Practices Department: "I hope they won't have to use the A-bomb."

Rex King of Local 212: "Using the bomb won't settle anything. I'm against it. I think they should mediate and negotiate. I don't see any need for the war."

A delegate from Local 205: "I don't think it would be good to use it now."

L. Brown, Local 154: "No, we shouldn't use the bomb. We should negotiate all issues. All troops should be withdrawn. We should seat the People's Republic of China. After all, they've stopped fighting among themselves."

A delegate from Local 3: "I definitely don't think we should use it. There would be retaliation. I don't think millions of innocent people should die. I read an article in the paper about it."

Max Zander of Local 174: "I think getting all the foreign troops out of Korea is a good suggestion. The Koreans should settle their own problem. The Chinese should not be allowed in the UN unless they go along with the UN policies."

A delegate from Local 154: "No we shouldn't use it. All troops should be withdrawn and we should mediate. China should be seated."

A delegate from Local 900: "I think they should negotiate. China should be seated if they want to be."

JACKSON PASTORS SAY 'NO!'

JACKSON, Mich.—A special meeting of representatives of all Protestant churches here sent a telegram to Truman opposing the use of the A-bomb "in the present conflict."

The announcement was made by President Floyd Rhoad speaking for the Jackson Ministerial Association and the Jackson County Council of Churches. The meeting of representatives of both groups was called especially on the question of opposition to use of the A-bomb.

WAYNE STUDENTS WIRE PROTESTS

DETROIT.—More than 100 students at Wayne University, and 70 to 100 at the University of Michigan, have sent telegrams saying "No A-bomb." Thirty-eight at Wayne signed a single telegram.

Meet Detroit's Champ Baby!

DETROIT.—The title of Grand Champion Baby of Detroit is held today by 29-month-old Lester H. Massengill, chosen on the basis of points for health, beauty and popularity. The father is George L. Massengill, 32, a Negro foundry worker and the mother, Claire, 26, white, a former WAC.

Lester received 364,588 points, the judges announced, which were a compilation of points for health beauty and popularity. The nearest competitor, Dennis M. Hill, 28 months old, trailed by 37,000 points.

Some 5,244 babies participated in the contest. It was sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce here as part of a program of Better Baby Health Week.

Practically all parents who entered their children in the contest were from working class families and the unanimity and applause when Lester's name was announced showed the growing level of understanding of Negro-white unity among the workers' families present.

Bi-Partisans Ganging Up On Rent Lid Extension

By Louise Mitchell

Extension of federal rent controls through March 31, 1951, was due for rough sledding with the decision of the House Rules Committee several days ago not to bring the measure to the floor. The 90-days extension proposal had previously been ekayed by the House Banking Committee by a 17 to 3 vote.

Meanwhile the Senate is expected to vote on an even shorter extension—60 days. This decision was made after a day's debate in which Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) exorted the Senators to drop entirely the present law which expires Dec. 31, and wait for the next session. This is an obvious dodge to permit landlords to boost rents and make resumption of rent controls impossible.

Lax administration attitudes to continued controls may also be

seen in a statement by Michael V. DiSalle, Truman price administrator, who has told the Senate Banking group that he plans to start a drive for a "rigid program of voluntary controls." Past experience has amply shown that "voluntary" controls are non-existent controls and DiSalle's statement indicates that the Administration is preparing to give the realty interests as well as the food trusts a field day in profits.

The Housing Expeditor's office

has already revealed that at the present time some 40,000,000 units throughout the country are not covered by controls while 20,000,000 units are. Tighe E. Woods, Housing Expeditor, also disclosed that 1,703 communities of 1,000 or more persons have not yet acted to have controls extended either through state or community action. This means that if rent controls are not continued after December 31, many of the 20,000,000 units will be decontrolled.

Framed Negro GI Appeals for Aid

Writes Mother: Sentenced to 20 Years 'Because of Prejudice'

By Buddy Green

RICHMOND, Cal.—"If I had listened to what you said," wrote a young Negro soldier to his mother from a prison cell in Japan, "I would not be in the jail house today, I would not have been in the army period." Mrs. Cornelia Long, 1560 N. Sixth St., Richmond, has received two letters from Fred Covitt, her 23-year-old soldier son, since he was sentenced in August to 20 years in prison by a court-martial in Korea.

In Covitt's first letter, written in September, he said: "Dear Mother: Just a few lines to let you know I am back in Japan. I am well and being well taken care of, but right now I'm mad as hell. I was charged and convicted of disobeying a direct order and sentenced to 20 years in prison. Mom, this all took place on the battle front."

"It seems to me this was all done because of prejudice. When I receive my record of trial, I'll send it home. Please contact the NAACP and ask them to take an interest in my case."

"There are many more fellows who are being caused to suffer from the injustices practiced in Korea. Tell the National Association of my sentence."

Mrs. Long said Covitt enlisted in the Army for 18 months in 1946 and after that he reenlisted for three years. She said he was stationed in Japan and was with the first Negro troops to enter Korea (the 24th Infantry Regiment).

In Covitt's second letter, dated Oct. 2, he told his stepfather, Robert Long, a construction laborer, "Don't feel too hard about me, because I have no done anything wrong."

Seeking to console his mother, Covitt wrote, "Just remember, it could have been worse, you could have received a telegram telling of my death instead of this letter."

Mrs. Long said she had not spoken to the local NAACP about the case yet because "a friend" advised her to wait until she had received all the details from her son.

In the second letter, he again asked her to contact the NAACP. "I know they (NAACP) can do some good," he wrote, "because too many of our people are getting messed-up on the hump over here." He also asked for some cigarettes and candy—"right away."



FRED COVITT

Army Tries to Quiet 'Free Gilbert' Demands

The Judge Advocate General's Office in Washington this week sought to quiet the demands for freedom of Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert with hints that the young Negro officer, framed by an all-white court martial in Korea, could be free in 1956. Lieut. Gilbert was sentenced to die last September 6 for allegedly refusing to carry out a suicide mission. President Truman, instead of ordering him free, or at least a new trial commuted the death sentence to 20 years at hard labor.

The young officer's family and friends were shocked at the severity of the President's action in the face of professed innocence and the questionable legality of his "trial." There followed a mass campaign of protest against Truman's action.

According to the Judge Advocate General's Office, Gilbert will have to serve his sentence—with time off for good behavior—as the President's action just about closes out the possibility of a new trial. There is no appeal against the President's decision and a new

trial can be obtained by lawyers who now have the burden of proving "good cause" to the very men who have endorsed their victim's present punishment. In the light of this fact the President's action assumes a new viciousness

★

HOWEVER, an Army spokesman told lawyers and the press that prisoners are normally given two-thirds time off their sentences for "good behaviour" with the right to apply for parole annually after serving six months.

Mrs. Kay Gilbert, mother of two small children and expecting a third, declared that she would continue the fight for her husband's freedom. The three attorneys presently working on the legal angles of the case are, Jud-

son Ruch of York, Pa., Gilbert's hometown; Frank Reeves, NAACP lawyer, and Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau.

In keeping Gilbert in prison the Army brass has won its objective of "making an example" of Gilbert before Negro soldiers who have a distaste for jimcrow in the Armed forces. Truman's 20-years-at-hard-labor decision in the case was viewed by Gilbert's supporters as an expression of solidarity by the Chief Executive with the openly racist white officers who command Negro troops in Korea.

The protest movement against the Gilbert sentence, led in the main by youth groups in New York and other cities, is directed against the jimcrow set up in the Armed Forces as the source of Negro frame-ups.

Scanning the News

Bi-Partisan Jimcrow

Five hundred Negro churches in Detroit condemned the armed attack of 200 cops on the home of Charles M. Gordy, 53-year-old Ford worker. One cop was killed after Gordy defended his home against illegal entry and he is now under arrest. . . . The Progressive Party National Committee blasted the 20-year sentence for Lt. Gilbert and the indictment of CRC



SEN. TYDINGS

Secretary William Patterson as examples of the "vicious jimcrow character of our government's bi-partisan foreign policy." . . . Brooklyn residents won a court suit to permit Henry Winston, Communist Party national organizational secretary, to travel to Brooklyn. Winston, one of the Communist '11,' was not permitted to cross to that borough under terms of his bail bond. . . . Negroes have won skilled jobs at Chrysler's Plymouth plant in Detroit for the first time in the plant's history. . . . The University of Tennessee defied the U. S. Supreme Court and rejected five Negroes who had applied for enrollment. . . . The New York State Committee Against Discrimination has failed to act against the refusal of a Brooklyn hotel to rent to a Negro, James Watts, although the case was filed one month ago. . . .

A delegation of 125 Negro and white southern "pilgrims" paid homage to Klan-fighting Federal Judge J. Waites Waring in Charleston, S. C. . . . Maryland and Washington, D. C., cops refused protection to a Washington Negro housewife, Mrs. James C. Johnson, driven out of her home by white hoodlums. . . . Sen. Millard Tydings of Maryland will throw a \$50,000 party for his daughter's debut into Washington society. . . .

Virtually every municipal government in Cuba has condemned the attacks upon the Puerto Rican independence movement. . . . The South African government has been using planes as well as armed patrols in a giant manhunt of 500 Africans who have defied a government attempt to destroy their cattle.

Raids Rebuffed

An American Jewish Labor Council delegation, headed by Leon Strauss, vice-president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, asked the State Department to set aside funds to fight anti-Semitism in Western Europe and the Arab lands. . . . People in West Germany answer American lecturers on "democracy" with taunts about the McCarran Act, says Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union. . . . The American Slav Congress requested the U. S. Senate to probe the rearming of Nazis in West Germany. . . . Ludwig Doerr, Nazi torturer at Malhausen Concentration Camp, was freed by West German authorities after serving seven years of a life sentence. . . .

Wisconsin University Journalism Professor Henry Ladd condemned the McCarran Act. . . . Four times as much money has been appropriated for McCarran Act enforcement than has been set aside for rent controls. . . . Communist Party leaders requested the McCarran Subversive Activities Control Board to postpone a hearing on the Party. . . . Three hundred and fifty-six delegates in New York City mapped a nationwide fight against the government's deportation drive. . . . Thomas Mann, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature, will be honorary co-chairman of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. . . . Anthony Cattonar, one of the deportation drive victims, will be honored by his union, UE Local 475. . . . The Detroit Lawyers Guild blasted "loyalty" oaths for attorneys. . . .

The International Fur and Leather Workers Union has defeated every CIO raid against its 100,000 members, President Ben Gold reported to the union's executive board. . . .

The company-union-minded leaders of the Progressive Metal Workers Council of Waterbury, Conn., has pulled a second switch, from CIO Shipyard to the UAW. They originally were members of Mine, Mill. . . . West Coast Longshoremen's Union Local 207, San Francisco, won a 12-cent hourly raise. . . . Output at Ford's topped 1949 by two-thirds as a result of speedup. . . . Bondholders of the Third Ave. bus lines in New York City are asking for a 15-cent fare. . . .

Treasury Secretary Snyder warned that taxes will get heavier than ever. . . . Department store sales for the week ending Nov. 25 were three percent below a year ago, the government reported. . . .

'Crusade Against Misery'

Allentown, Pa., was the first city to receive "dog tags" as gifts from the Amvets, a small veterans' organization led by a warmongering crew. . . . The White House Conference on Children and Youth was told that the war atmosphere is having a bad affect on the development of healthy personalities in children. . . . Half of all students at Britain's Cambridge University are opposed to British participation in the Korean war. . . . Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador to the U. S., was asked to appear at Monday's rally for returning World Peace Congress delegates, at Golden Gate Ballroom, to explain his government's refusal to honor passports of American delegates. . . . Prof. Frederick Joliot-Curie, chairman of the World Peace Council, charged he was illegally detained by police while traveling through West Germany. . . . Meat rations in Britain will be cut by 20 percent. . . . The General Confederation of Italian Labor has launched a "National Crusade Against Misery." . . . Chinese miners have established their first nationwide miners union.

Labor delegations from 22 countries have visited the Soviet Union during the first nine months of this year at the invitation of Soviet trade unions. . . .

—By BERNARD BURTON.

Trial of Big Bankers Annoys Judge Medina

By Art Shields

The Morgan, Rockefeller, Harriman and other bankers on trial in the money trust case do not bother to attend the court sessions that began on New York's Foley Square two weeks ago. The rulers of Wall Street, who represent one hundred million dollars, have special privileges in this court, where the 11 Communist leaders were railroaded to prison.

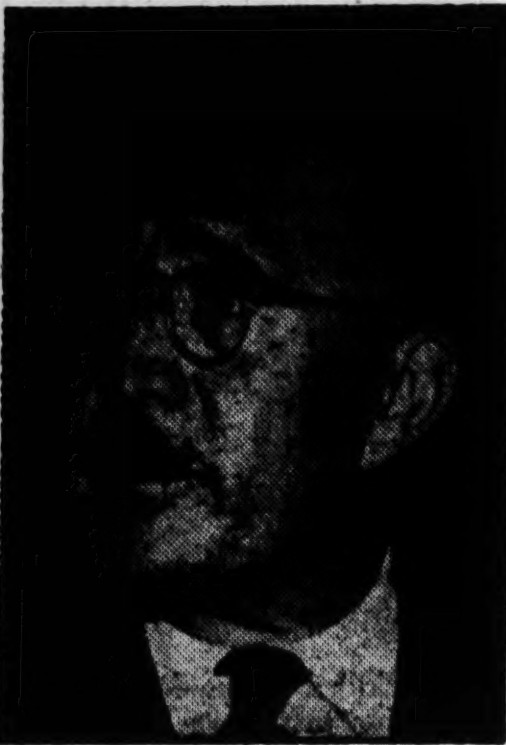
The defendant financiers are running the credit monopoly on Wall Street a half mile away while their millionaire lawyers defend them in court.

THE BANKERS' DEFENSE is actively aided by the Federal Judge, who is sitting in this case. This is Harold R. Medina, who borrowed nearly half a million dollars from interests involved in the trial and then kept quiet about his financial obligations to the defendants when he was assigned to the case.

The judge daily scoffs at the idea that the bankers have done anything "illegal" in freezing competitors in the money market. And he went so far as to invoke the free speech section of the "Bill of Rights" of the U. S. Constitution in the bankers' defense at one session.

The prosecutor, Henry V. Stebbins had charged that the bankers were openly violating the anti-monopoly law and openly speaking out against anti-trust regulations. This was evidence of their guilt, he contended.

Medina was annoyed. The bankers had the right of free speech, he



JUDGE MEDINA

protested. And he rebuked the prosecutor for suggesting that bankers did wrong in proclaiming their opposition to the law.

"What you are saying," said the judge, is that if you do not agree with the government you should keep your mouth shut. You are walking on tenuous ground. . . ."

THE SAME JUDGE, it will be remembered, sentenced the Com-

munist leaders to five years in prison for not keeping their mouths shut—that is for allegedly "conspiring" to "advocate" Marxian Socialism.

The judge continued rebuking the prosecutor for some time for his suggestion that the bankers were advocating lawbreaking. And in the course of his scolding, he said:

"... it does seem to me we're right on the brink of some form of totalitarianism. If you're right then, the Bill of Rights is just a little less effective than I thought it was."

The prosecutor, meanwhile, is getting much more free speech than the judge allowed the defense lawyers in the trial of the Communist leaders. Medina has interrupted Stebbins more than 300 times while the latter was making his opening statement.

The prosecutor isn't pushing the case hard. The Department of Justice doesn't want him to do so. But Stebbins has to make some kind of a showing, and Medina gets annoyed when he presents anything discreditable to the bankers on trial.

Thus the judge heckled the prosecutor many times when he said that the bankers were compelling indebted corporations to elect bankers as directors.

SPORTS:

A Coach Who Doesn't Have To Worry!

Coach Fritz Brennecke, out at Golden, Colorado, says he never had it so good before—no Monday telephone calls from alumni, no beefs from the students, no pressure to get into a Bowl game, nobody trying to recruit hot shot high school stars for his team.

And is Brennecke's team so terrific that he just escapes these things that plague other coaches? Not so you could notice it. His Colorado Mines eleven won two games and lost eight. Nothing sensational about that, but if they were doing any better he'd begin to worry. Honestly, he would.

"No sir, I'm comfortable and content," he said. "I'm not at all disappointed in the way the year has gone. That's something plenty of other coaches around the nation would like to be saying at this time."

So just what kind of a coaching paradise is this little school nestled in the foothills of the Rockies just west of Denver? Why would he get concerned if his boys suddenly got hot some season and knocked everybody off.

"To tell the truth," he said, "it is almost better to flunk than pass here as far as football is concerned. Mines is a school designed for engineers. We play football only for recreation and we put only as much stress on the sport as the boys can give in time. We naturally try to win every game we play. But we don't expect to."

Colorado Mines is one of the best known engineering, mining and petroleum schools in the nation and only top students can gain entrance. All have to be interested in an education, not football.

Thus Brennecke is faced with

situations other coaches would tear their hair about. But they don't bother him.

Practice, at the maximum is two hours for any given day. It never starts until after four o'clock and is always over by six. The players who have first concern for laboratory work and field trips show up for practice if they can make it. If not, nobody complains.

"On trips if it takes more than two hours by bus we fly," Brennecke said. "We just can't spend any more time away from textbooks. For instance, we go to Las Cruces to play New Mexico A&M by plane. We leave on 9:30 Saturday morning and return 12 hours later. But it is a 1,400 mile round trip."

Students usually carry a load of 23 hours a semester, whereas in most colleges 17 hours is a heavy course.

"If a player sees he is failing a course his usual decision is to quit football," Brennecke noted.

Along with the usual troubles, Brennecke had some more manpower problems right at the start this year. He lost 10 first stringers. Some suffered injuries and decided to lay out for the year.

But when Brennecke reads about the wolves who go after renowned coaches, he can be mighty philosophical.

"It takes a lot for fellows at Mines even to play football at all," he said. "I wouldn't change places with any other coach. We have what a lot of other football teams don't have—plain fun."

Expose Of Auto Jimcrow Shocks UAW Conference

By William Allan

DETROIT.—Delegates to a city-wide conference of United Auto Workers local FEPC committees were angered and shocked by a report on jimcrow hiring in the auto industry. The conference which had about 100 delegates from the shops, many of whom

were Negro workers, met at a time when rising job discrimination and police brutality against Negroes were at unprecedented heights.

Mrs. G. Bledsee, of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Committee, presented these facts, in 1945 some 35 percent of the employers requesting help, specified "white only." In April 1947 this had jumped to 44.5 percent. In 1949 it rose to 49.8 percent and in 1950 it reached 80 percent.

For semi-skilled, workers, 20 out of 25 employers wanted "white only." Unskilled was 20 out of 23.

Despite such an alarming increase in job discrimination UAW President Walter Reuther did not even refer to this or propose a campaign for a City-FEPC ordinance. Neither would the Reuther gang in control of the platform let FEPC action get beyond the stage of setting up a committee to "study" the issue.

WHILE REUTHER and his henchmen made vague, unspecified claims of gains for Negro workers getting better jobs, no list of such gains, or the plants where they had been won was reported or could be obtained.

On police brutality Reuther in his keynote never saw fit to mention the subject.

He knew the facts because a year ago, George Edwards, Reuther candidate for Mayor in a recent Detroit election, revealed that Detroit police made 20,000 illegal arrests in 1948, the majority of whom were Negro citizens.

Also the recent police commando attack on the home of a Negro Ford worker Charles M. Gordy in Detroit was never mentioned by Reuther who merely told the

delegates as he told the CIO convention in Chicago that to sell the foreign policy "we have to do something about civil rights."

The conference revealed that in Detroit where discrimination has increased 40 percent in the hiring of Negro workers, where no city or state FEPC laws exist, where police brutality increases, Reuther is still "long on words and short on action" when it comes to fighting discrimination.

Many rank and file delegates as they left the conference made the remarks that "it's up to us down below in the local unions to do the fighting and let Reuther make his speeches."

Court Reverses Coplon Verdict

The U. S. Court of appeals ruled last week that the FBI had arrested former government worker Judith Coplon illegally without a warrant and reversed her conviction and 15-year sentence in a New York court on a charge of espionage. She is appealing an earlier conviction in Washington where she was sentenced to 40 months to 10 years. A new trial was ordered in the New York case.



House 'Excess Profits' Tax Seen as Fraud on Public

WASHINGTON.—The so-called excess profits tax adopted by the lame duck House late Tuesday is a complete fraud. Instead of taxing war profits, it virtually guarantees enormous profits to America's wealthiest corporations.

The bill, if passed by the lame duck Senate, is expected to provide about three billion dollars in revenues this year and about \$4.6 billion next year. But this doesn't begin to cover the additional \$18.2 billion asked by President Truman last week for war purposes. This will be paid out of wages and salaries, not out of profits.

The tax bill is described by its sponsors as containing many safeguards to protect big business from "undue hardships." This is a masterpiece of understatement.

In figuring its "profits tax" a business concern is permitted to retain (subject only to normal taxation) 85 percent of its profits during its best three years of the

four-year period 1946 to 1949. These years, as even Truman has observed, were the most profitable these corporations ever enjoyed.

PROFITS IN EXCESS of that fat 85 percent would be taxed 75 percent.

But no corporation shall be required to pay more than 67 percent of its profits in taxes. Thus 33 percent of its profits are virtually given gilt-edge guarantee.

If corporation officials believe this tax unjust they are offered an optional plan. They can pay a tax of 12 percent on their first five million of invested capital, ten percent on the next five million and eight percent on all their investment above ten million.

Public utilities and transporta-

tion companies, including telephone, power, gas, water, railroad and airline concerns can retain five to six percent profits on their (heavily watered) investment capital without interference by the tax collector.

Some senators believe this bill deals a mite too harshly with the war profiteers and there is a movement in the lame duck Banking Committee to lighten the burden it would place upon them.

Austria Jobless

Toll Keeps Rising

VIENNA (ALN).—Austria has 108,162 unemployed workers, of whom 73,049 are on relief, the Ministry for Social Administration announced. The population of Austria is seven million.

For Morris' Intestinal Fortitude

Dear Editor:

Here is a dollar—best I can do for you to use any way you see fit. It is not simply a contribution. It is my way of expressing sympathy for George Morris, who needs it. Anybody who can sit through those sessions of the CIO without serious stomach disorders deserves

more than thanks. The same will be true of his job whenever any of the purified CIO unions convenes.

I am truly sorry for any man who has to sit there and listen to those phonies—Murray, Reuther, Quill, Carey and all the rest of the creeps licking up the Raw Deal

spittle. What strange creatures we have had to support from time to time! Pity the working class that pays them their ten and fifteen and twenty thousand a year apiece, while they let Truman, Taft and the bosses wipe their feet on them. Yes, I certainly admire George Morris' guts.

A. READER.

Tenants Council Halts Eviction of 79-Year-Old Mother

DETROIT.—Christmas seemed far enough away so Judge Sempliner decided to do it.

The judge ordered that Mrs. Eulo Agnew Reeves, her 79-year-old mother, and her five-year-old child be thrown out of their home into the snow. The Reeves are Negroes.

It really didn't matter that Mrs. Reeves' mother had been sick for three years. It didn't matter that Mrs. Reeves herself had been so sick that she couldn't even turn over in her bed for 10 days. It didn't matter that Mrs. Reeves' doctor had sent a letter to this effect to the judge, and asked that the court date be postponed.

The case would be out of his hands well before Christmas, when the papers would be full of stories about "peace on earth, good will toward men."

So Judge Sempliner issued an eviction order to the family on the basis of a landlord's complaint that the family was a "nuisance." He issued the order when Mrs. Reeves wasn't even in the courtroom.

That finished it as far as the judge was concerned.

Then J. W. Smith of the Downtown Tenants' Council heard about the case. He spent a heartbreaking day trying to get ready for an appeal on the fake "nuisance" charge.

This reporter saw Smith spend hours on the phone trying to borrow the \$115 he needed because the law requires that when a worker's family appeals a court decision in an eviction case the worker must put up a year's rent in advance. The \$115 was for the fee for a bondsman and for a part of the rent money.

He raised the money, and Mrs. Reeves is still in her home, while Judge Sempliner's decision is appealed.

Mr. Smith told The Worker that "Unless the tenants unite in the next 31 days, there will be wholesale evictions. The Circuit Court Commissioners are being pressured by the powerful landlord monopoly to evict tenants regardless of the misery it will cause."

FORCE PLYMOUTH TO PUT NEGROES ON SKILLED JOBS

By William Allan

DETROIT.—For the first time in the history of the CIO Auto Workers Union at Chrysler's Plymouth plant, Negro workers will work in the skilled trades division on the 1951 model car change.

Due to the pressure of progressive forces in the plant, the workers drawn from all sections of the plant each year to set up the new model will this year be picked on the basis of seniority and not on a "white only" basis. Resistance by the company received short shrift this year when they sought to continue the old

practice of discrimination. The company was "willing" that Negro workers be on the work gangs but not to work at their own classifications.

Also certain "100 percenters" in the skilled trades departments were told by rank and file shop leaders from production that when the Negro workers come into work that they be treated as union members with all rights.

The Negro workers will start work this Monday and thus segregation and jimcrow takes another blow.

7 Deportation Hearings Here In December

DETROIT.—Seven deportation hearings and two trials to take away citizenship papers are scheduled here for December as the deportation campaign goes into high gear.

Anna Canley, progressive woman leader, will have a hearing Dec. 19, 9:30 a.m. Mrs. Canley came to this country in 1924. Her husband is Nat Canley, well known to auto workers for his many years of leadership in the UAW CIO. They have one child, a daughter, 13.

Mary Gosman, who came to the U. S. 41 years ago, will appear before the Immigration Dept. Dec. 21, 9:30 a.m. She is married, has two daughters. Additional charges have been placed against her under the McCarran police state act.

All the deportation hearings will be held at Immigration Headquarters, 3770 E. Jefferson Ave.

Others, and dates of hearings are: William Kruchay, Dec. 12, 9:30 a.m. He is married and has two children, came to the U. S. in 1922. James Papandreou, Dec. 13, came to America in 1923. Tom Papas, Dec. 6, came from Greece in 1911. Fred Wagner, Dec. 28, is 64, has been here since 1919. Russell Emin, Dec. 5, came to America in 1916.

Nicholas Chomiak will appear before Judge Thornton in Federal Court Dec. 7, for removal of citizenship papers. Theodore Zyalarich—date not set—faces loss of citizenship papers. Al told some 37 workers here face deportation.

HCL Zooms to All-Time High

DETROIT.—The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics says that cost of living in Detroit went up 1.3 percent between mid-September and mid-October. The Bureau's figures are conservative.

Cost of living is 5.3 percent higher than a year ago. And it is 80.4 percent higher than 1939.

Cost of living since price controls went off in 1946 was up 31 percent.

For the average auto worker who has an annual income of \$3,500 a year, the cost of living hoist was felt much more because the staples he needs for himself and his family were the ones that showed the greatest rise in prices.

Meats, poultry and fish jumped almost ten percent in the last year; beverages like coffee leaped 65 percent; fats and oils 7.4 percent. Auto workers, faced with short work weeks and rising prices, are really feeling the pinch.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

WHY DON'T THE EDITORS of the Flint Weekly Review do some challenging of one Ruby McDonald, not a union member who "writes" a column for them.

This white supremacist "writer" remarked in her column last week that some writer's heroines are "already as uninhibited as a Hottentot full of sloe gin and about as appealing" she adds.

Why don't some union members take such Dixiecrat bile and rub some one's nose in it. After all you can't reason with a Rankinite type of poisoned mind like McDonald's, but you can stop it from fouling up a union paper.

Plant protection guards in Flint GM plants now mete out penalties and punishment of workers in direct violation of union agreements. How about that Mr. Reuther?

Also in Flint when a young worker is inducted he is allowed 10 days off by the company before he puts on the uniform. If he wants more time than that, the company says no and the only way he can get it is to quit the company, thus losing all seniority. Nice outfit GM?

The two UAW regions called a conference on fighting discrimination last week. The program carried the pictures of regional directors Mike Lacey, Joe McCusker, Ed Cote, Norm Matthews, Reuther and Mazey. No picture of a Negro leader of the union was on the program. Just the six missionaries.

CITY LAWYERS' GUILD REJECTS WITCHHUNT

DETROIT.—So-called "loyalty" tests for attorneys as proposed by the American Bar Association were opposed by the Detroit Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, at a general membership meeting, president Harold Craneheld announced. Craneheld is the chief counsel of the CIO Auto Workers Union here.

Craneheld's statement called attention to the oath taken by all lawyers to support and defend the Constitution and to the recent opinion of Justice Black that "whether religious, political or both, test oaths are implacable foes of free thought."

Craneheld said further that loyalty oaths would undermine the

freedom and independence of the Bar and the Constitutional rights of the people—the highest duty of the legal profession to defend.



Complete Line of
PETS and SUPPLIES
JOY PET SHOP
19514 JOY ROAD
Phone VE 6-3960

POLSKA APTEKA
Prescription Specialists
PIASKOWSKI
Pharmacy
5668 Michigan at 35th St.

• Appliances
• Floor Coverings
J. GREEN & CO.
2660 Gratiot — LI 7-1124

The Family
Pharmacy
DRUGS
PINCUS
11344 Whittier
LA 1-2090



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices
DETROIT WORKMEN'S
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS
First Branch: 2934 YEMANS
Second Branch: 9238 JOSEPH CAMPAU

Communist Party Aids 'Worker' Drive

DETROIT.—The Michigan Communist Party this week announced its plans to participate in the drive to build the circulation of the Michigan Edition of The Worker. The drive began Nov. 15 and ends Feb. 15.

Carl Winter, state secretary, declared that the Party would co-operate to the fullest extent to realize the goals of 1,000 new subscribers and 2,000 in a bundle order, the goals set by The Worker management.

"The Daily Worker and Michigan Worker are labor's only leading papers which help to weld working-class unity and a people's coalition for peace, liberty and security," Winter said.

"Thus in the present crisis it mobilizes for the demands; 'Negotiate Peace — Stop Use of the A-bomb! Hence the Communist Party branch which does not read, circulate and build this leading working-class press is not yet a Party organization in the fullest sense of the word."

TELEVISION
20% off
TV CORNER
Grand River
at Linwood
TY 8-8212

SAVE UP TO 25%
Television, Electrical Appliances
Furniture, Floor Coverings
and Paints at

NATE'S OUTLET
Fenkell cor. Schaefer
Phone VE 8-6260

9 of 10 Say No to Bomb, Poll Reveals

DETROIT.—The Detroit News found in a poll conducted on use of the atom bomb that nine out of ten people interviewed look upon use of the bomb with horror and want peace.

The spreading fear of a third world war was also evidenced in the comments of all interviewed. A summary of opinions given to the News:

A housewife: "The thought of using an A-bomb is terrible, it would never do any good to use such a ghastly weapon."

A stenographer opposed the use of the bomb and said that it would mean retaliation and wanted to know: is there no way out of World War III?

A carpenter: "I cannot see where we would have the right to drop an A-bomb over there; we went over there, they didn't attack us. It would be an inhuman act to kill so many people with one of those bombs."

A gas station attendant who served in World War I: "I do not think we should use the atom bomb unless they use it first."

Another person quizzed said: "Only mediation with the Chinese envoys can save the world from a global war."

J.S. ROYSTER
MOVING & STORAGE CO.
Phone TR 5-7564

FRESH EGGS
Live and Dressed Poultry
ANGEL'S
POULTRY MARKET
11392 W. JEFFERSON
River Rouge—Phone VI 2-3080

Michigan Edition
The WORKER

Send all material, advertisements, and subscriptions for the Michigan Edition to 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich.
Phone: WO 4-1965

Attend New Year's Eve Dance at Shiller Hall

DEMAND PEACE AS WAR DRIVE HITS HOME FRONT

THE DEMAND FOR PEACE rolled ahead in Philadelphia as effects of the war dealt savage blows at home.

Thousands of Philadelphians sent wires to Truman and Congressmen demanding negotiations for peace in the Far East, recall of Gen. MacArthur and no A-bomb. A rally to voice horror against Truman's threat to use the A-bomb was slated for next week by the Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

On Friday a mass meeting will highlight a four-week campaign to repeal the McCarran police-state law. The Civil Rights Congress is sponsor of the rally at the Academy of Music Foyer, Broad and Locust, Dec. 15 at 8 p.m.

On Monday evening, Dec. 11, community support for a state fair employment practices bill is being rallied at Beth Israel Synagogue under sponsorship of the Strawberry Mansions Community Relations Council and the Philadelphia Jewish community Relations Council.

(1) Seven Die as Flames Sweep Two Firetraps

PHILADELPHIA.—At the very moment President Truman was seeking more billions for war, seven persons, four of them children, were burned to death in fires that struck two firetraps in this city. The charred bodies of the victims, three of which were unidentified, are a grim monument to the war aims of big business, which spares no expense for guns and bombs but has not one cent to build decent housing for the people at home.

The first fire struck at the South Philadelphia dumps, where three men died in a shack they used as a home.

By the time help arrived nothing was left of the shack except ashes and a few pieces of blackened sheet metal. The victims apparently had died while sleeping.

Twenty-four hours later a four-story tenement at 6th and South Sts., was turned into an inferno as flames swept the structure, injuring eight and killing four children.

The dead were Emma Ector, 6; and her brothers, Frank, 12, and Robert, 14, and a sister, Juanita, 15. The children died from smoke and flames while trapped in a fourth story room. Their parents were away at the time.

THE TENEMENT had no central heating system. Each room was heated by its own stove.

The fires struck in the early
(Continued on Page 8)



(3) Report Negro Killed in Prison As Police Terror Increases

CHESTER, Pa.—Another Negro victim of police assault has been reported to have been beaten to death in Broadmeadows prison here by officers who sought to obtain a confession to suspected burglaries from the helpless prisoner.

The victim, Charles B. Moore, 44, according to the report of a companion who was also beaten but escaped, lay in torture for three days on the floor of his cell without medical attention until he died.

While the people here are still shocked at the harshness of the sentence meted out to Lt. Gilbert

by Truman and by accounts of wholesale court-martialing of soldiers of the 24th Division in Korea, the toll of police victims in Philadelphia and vicinity continues to mount.

Rising anger at the mistreatment of Negro soldiers abroad and civilians here has led to the most consistent and widespread protest movement that the city has seen on this issue.

THE DEATH OF MOORE which occurred June 24th, but was disclosed only this week, is one in a long list of beatings, attacks, and deaths at the hands of police in this area. Many of the cases have

been placed in the hands of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which early in the fall began a campaign against police terror.

The NAACP locally and nationally has asked for a Justice Department investigation of the death of Moore. The Philadelphia branch during the past few months has sought to get commitments from police officials and Mayor Bernard Samuel that the beating of Negroes under arrest, or under suspicion would be halted and the guilty policemen punished. Thus far, no change in policy has been even indicated by

the city police department.

Cases pending against city police on which the NAACP police brutality committee has been working include, among others, the case of Joshua Mason, West Philadelphia veteran who was assaulted by police; Oscar Williams, another police station assault victim; Edward Anderson, West Philadelphia youth, murdered in a cafe without provocation by two patrolmen.

Also a 15 year old schoolgirl, beaten on the street by a policeman, Sam Ellis, young Navy veteran killed on the subway by a

(Continued on Page 8)

PENNA.
EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XV, No. 50

26

December 10, 1950

In 2 Sections, Section 1

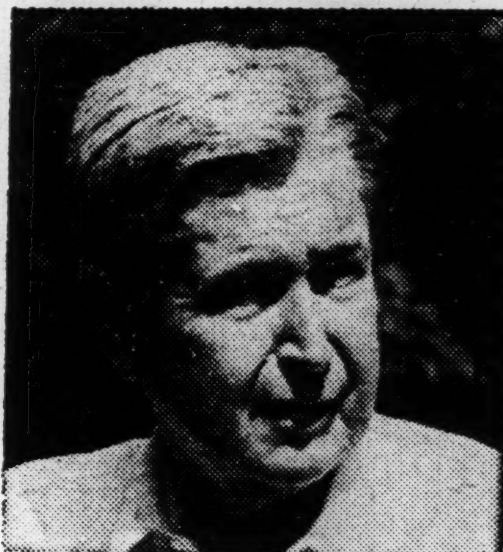
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

(2) PUC Boosts Fare, Own Salaries Hicked

HARRISBURG.—The day after the Public Utility Commission awarded the Philadelphia Transportation Co. a \$5,000,000 fare rise, the Commission got itself a 40 percent pay boost. This juicy plum was handed out to them on a retroactive basis, through a decision of Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti.

He issued his decision on Nov. 30, the day after the PUC hiked Philadelphia fares from 10 to 12 cents, effective next Tuesday, with transfer rides costing 15 cents, instead of 13½ cents.

Workers immediately labeled the fare hike as another wage cut, and a further effect of the war on their living standards



EDWARD HOPKINSON
In Control

PUC CHAIRMAN John Siggins had his pay boosted from \$10,500 to \$15,000. The other four commissioners got a boost to \$14,000 from \$10,000. In addition, the retroactive features will bring Siggins \$7,500 in back pay and the others \$666 each.

It has long been charged that

the PUC is dominated by the same Morgan banking and utility interests that control the Philadelphia Transportation Co., and other utilities.

The bankers and Main Line millionaires who control the PTC are headed in Philadelphia by Edward Hopkinson, head of Drexel & Co., chairman of the PTC., big shot Republican and Albert Greenfield, Democratic Party leader and big realtor and industrialist.

These two are representatives of the upper class rich who are making millions out of the bloodshed in Korea, and soaking the workers at home with higher fares, higher taxes, higher prices and leading the drive to take away constitutional liberties.

Meanwhile 10,000 transportation workers were demanding an end to intolerable working conditions and an increase in pay.

AT THE SAME TIME, Richardson Dilworth, Philadelphia Democratic Party leader and city treasurer, broke his long silence, during which he never joined the movement to stop higher fares. He charged that the city government

(Continued on Page 8)

WASHINGTON SPURNS WORLD PEACE PLEA

—See Page 3

Bi-Partisans Ganging Up On Rent Lid Extension

By Louise Mitchell

Extension of federal rent controls through March 31, 1951, was due for rough sledding with the decision of the House Rules Committee several days ago not to bring the measure to the floor. The 90-days extension proposal had previously been ekayed by the House Banking Committee by a 17 to 3 vote.

Meanwhile the Senate is expected to vote on an even shorter extension—60 days. This decision was made after a day's debate in which Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) exorted the Senators to drop entirely the present law which expires Dec. 31, and wait for the next session. This is an obvious dodge to permit landlords to boost rents and make resumption of rent controls impossible.

Lax administration attitudes to continued controls may also be

seen in a statement by Michael V. DiSalle, Truman price administrator, who has told the Senate Banking group that he plans to start a drive for a "rigid program of voluntary controls." Past experience has amply shown that "voluntary" controls are non-existent controls and DiSalle's statement indicates that the Administration is preparing to give the realty interests as well as the food trusts a field day in profits.

The Housing Expeditor's office

has already revealed that at the present time some 40,000,000 units throughout the country are not covered by controls while 20,000,000 units are. Tighe E. Woods, Housing Expeditor, also disclosed that 1,703 communities of 1,000 or more persons have not yet acted to have controls extended either through state or community action. This means that if rent controls are not continued after December 31, many of the 20,000,000 units will be decontrolled.

Framed Negro GI Appeals for Aid

Writes Mother: Sentenced to 20 Years 'Because of Prejudice'

By Buddy Green

RICHMOND, Cal.—"If I had listened to what you said," wrote a young Negro soldier to his mother from a prison cell in Japan, "I would not be in the jail house today, I would not have been in the army period." Mrs. Cornelia Long, 1560 N. Sixth St., Richmond, has received two letters from Fred Covitt, her 23-year-old soldier son, since he was sentenced in August to 20 years in prison by a court-martial in Korea.

In Covitt's first letter, written in September, he said: "Dear Mother: Just a few lines to let you know I am back in Japan. I am well and being well taken care of, but right now I'm mad as hell. I was charged and convicted of disobeying a direct order and sentenced to 20 years in prison. Mom, this all took place on the battle front."

"It seems to me this was all done because of prejudice. When I receive my record of trial, I'll send it home. Please contact the NAACP and ask them to take an interest in my case."

"There are many more fellows who are being caused to suffer from the injustices practiced in Korea. Tell the National Association of my sentence."

Mrs. Long said Covitt enlisted in the Army for 18 months in 1946 and after that he reenlisted for three years. She said he was stationed in Japan and was with the first Negro troops to enter Korea (the 24th Infantry Regiment).

In Covitt's second letter, dated Oct. 2, he told his stepfather, Robert Long, a construction laborer, "Don't feel too hard about me, because I have no done anything wrong."

Seeking to console his mother, Covitt wrote, "Just remember, it could have been worse, you could have received a telegram telling of my death instead of this letter."

Mrs. Long said she had not spoken to the local NAACP about the case yet because "a friend" advised her to wait until she had received all the details from her son.

In the second letter, he again asked her to contact the NAACP. "I know they (NAACP) can do some good," he wrote, "because too many of our people are getting messed-up on the hump over here." He also asked for some cigarettes and candy—"right away."



FRED COVITT

Army Tries to Quiet 'Free Gilbert' Demands

The Judge Advocate General's Office in Washington this week sought to quiet the demands for freedom of Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert with hints that the young Negro officer, framed by an all-white court martial in Korea, could be free in 1956. Lieut. Gilbert was sentenced to die last September 6 for allegedly refusing to carry out a suicide mission. President Truman, instead of ordering him free, or at least a new trial commuted the death sentence to 20 years at hard labor.

The young officer's family and friends were shocked at the severity of the President's action in the face of professed innocence and the questionable legality of his "trial." There followed a mass campaign of protest against Truman's action.

According to the Judge Advocate General's Office, Gilbert will have to serve his sentence—with time off for good behavior—as the President's action just about closes out the possibility of a new trial. There is no appeal against the President's decision and a new

trial can be obtained by lawyers who now have the burden of proving "good cause" to the very men who have endorsed their victim's present punishment. In the light of this fact the President's action assumes a new viciousness.

HOWEVER, an Army spokesman told lawyers and the press that prisoners are normally given two-thirds time off their sentences for "good behaviour" with the right to apply for parole annually after serving six months.

Mrs. Kay Gilbert, mother of two small children and expecting a third, declared that she would continue the fight for her husband's freedom. The three attorneys presently working on the legal angles of the case are, Judge

hometown; Frank Reeves, NAACP lawyer, and Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau.

In keeping Gilbert in prison the Army brass has won its objective of "making an example" of Gilbert before Negro soldiers who have a distaste for jimcrow in the Armed forces. Truman's 20-years-at-hard-labor decision in the case was viewed by Gilbert's supporters as an expression of solidarity by the Chief Executive with the openly racist white officers who command Negro troops in Korea.

The protest movement against the Gilbert sentence, led in the main by youth groups in New York and other cities, is directed against the jimcrow set up in the Armed Forces as the source of Negro frame-ups.

Scanning the News

Bi-Partisan Jimcrow

Five hundred Negro churches in Detroit condemned the armed attack of 200 cops on the home of Charles M. Gordy, 53-year-old Ford worker. One cop was killed after Gordy defended his home against illegal entry and he is now under arrest. . . . The Progressive Party National Committee blasted the 20-year sentence for Lt. Gilbert and the indictment of CRC



SEN. TYDINGS

Secretary William Patterson as examples of the "vicious jimcrow character of our government's bi-partisan foreign policy." . . . Brooklyn residents won a court suit to permit Henry Winston, Communist Party national organizational secretary, to travel to Brooklyn. Winston, one of the Communist "11," was not permitted to cross to that borough under terms of his bail bond. . . . Negroes have won skilled jobs at Chrysler's Plymouth plant in Detroit for the first time in the plant's history. . . . The University of Tennessee defied the U. S. Supreme Court and rejected five Negroes who had applied for enrollment. . . . The New York State Committee Against Discrimination has failed to act against the refusal of a Brooklyn hotel to rent to a Negro, James Watts, although the case was filed one month ago. . . .

A delegation of 125 Negro and white southern "pilgrims" paid homage to Klan-fighting Federal Judge J. Waites Waring in Charleston, S. C. . . . Maryland and Washington, D. C., cops refused protection to a Washington Negro housewife, Mrs. James C. Johnson, driven out of her home by white hoodlums. . . . Sen. Millard Tydings of Maryland will throw a \$50,000 party for his daughter's debut into Washington society. . . .

Virtually every municipal government in Cuba has condemned the attacks upon the Puerto Rican independence movement. . . . The South African government has been using planes as well as armed patrols in a giant manhunt of 500 Africans who have defied a government attempt to destroy their cattle.

Raids Rebuffed

An American Jewish Labor Council delegation, headed by Leon Strauss, vice-president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, asked the State Department to set aside funds to fight anti-Semitism in Western Europe and the Arab lands. . . . People in West Germany answer American lecturers on "democracy" with taunts about the McCarran Act, says Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union. . . . The American Slav Congress requested the U. S. Senate to probe the rearming of Nazis in West Germany. . . . Ludwig Doerr, Nazi torturer at Malhausen Concentration Camp, was freed by West German authorities after serving seven years of a life sentence. . . .

Wisconsin University Journalism Professor Henry Ladd condemned the McCarran Act. . . . Four times as much money has been appropriated for McCarran Act enforcement than has been set aside for rent controls. . . . Communist Party leaders requested the McCarran Subversive Activities Control Board to postpone a hearing on the Party. . . . Three hundred and fifty-six delegates in New York City mapped a nationwide fight against the government's deportation drive. . . . Thomas Mann, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature, will be honorary co-chairman of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. . . . Anthony Cattonar, one of the deportation drive victims, will be honored by his union, UE Local 475. . . . The Detroit Lawyers Guild blasted "loyalty" oaths for attorneys. . . .



THOMAS MANN

The International Fur and Leather Workers Union has defeated every CIO raid against its 100,000 members, President Ben Gold reported to the union's executive board. . . .



BEN GOLD

The company-union-minded leaders of the Progressive Metal Workers Council of Waterbury, Conn., has pulled a second switch, from CIO Shipyard to the UAW. They originally were members of Mine, Mill. . . . West Coast Longshoremen's Union Local 207, San Francisco, won a 12-cent hourly raise. . . . Output at Ford's topped 1949 by two-thirds as a result of speedup. . . . Bondholders of the Third Ave. bus lines in New York City are asking for a 15-cent fare. . . .

Treasury Secretary Snyder warned that taxes will get heavier than ever. . . . Department store sales for the week ending Nov. 25 were three percent below a year ago, the government reported. . . .

'Crusade Against Misery'

Allentown, Pa., was the first city to receive "dog tags" as gifts from the Amvets, a small veterans' organization led by a warmongering crew. . . . The White House Conference on Children and Youth was told that the war atmosphere is having a bad affect on the development of healthy personalities in children. . . . Half of all students at Britain's Cambridge University are opposed to British participation in the Korean war. . . . Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador to the U. S., was asked to appear at Monday's rally for returning World Peace Congress delegates, at Golden Gate Ballroom, to explain his government's refusal to honor passports of American delegates. . . . Prof. Frederick Joliot-Curie, chairman of the World Peace Council, charged he was illegally detained by police while traveling through West Germany. . . . Meat rations in Britain will be cut by 20 percent. . . . The General Confederation of Italian Labor has launched a "National Crusade Against Misery." . . . Chinese miners have established their first nationwide miners union. . . .



JOLIOT-CURIE

Labor delegations from 22 countries have visited the Soviet Union during the first nine months of this year at the invitation of Soviet trade unions. . . .

—By BERNARD BURTON.

Trial of Big Bankers Annoys Judge Medina

By Art Shields

The Morgan, Rockefeller, Harriman and other bankers on trial in the money trust case do not bother to attend the court sessions that began on New York's Foley Square two weeks ago. The rulers of Wall Street, who represent one hundred million dollars, have special privileges in this court, where the 11 Communist leaders were railroaded to prison.

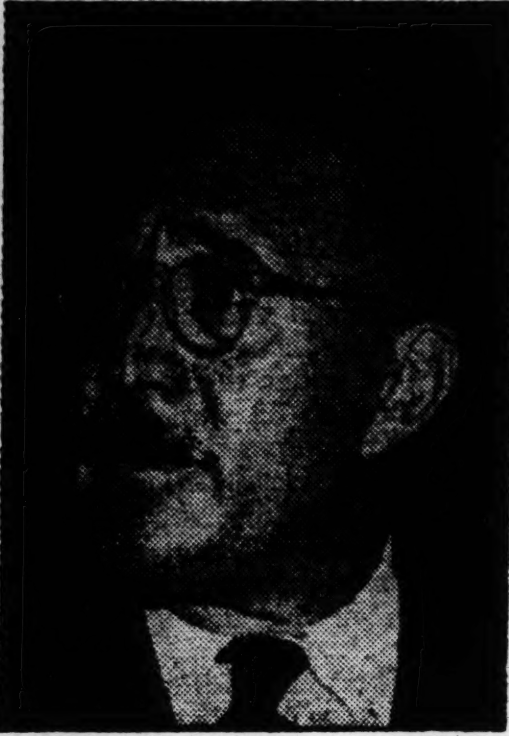
The defendant financiers are running the credit monopoly on Wall Street a half mile away while their millionaire lawyers defend them in court.

THE BANKERS' DEFENSE is actively aided by the Federal Judge, who is sitting in this case. This is Harold R. Medina, who borrowed nearly half a million dollars from interests involved in the trial and then kept quiet about his financial obligations to the defendants when he was assigned to the case.

The judge daily scoffs at the idea that the bankers have done anything "illegal" in freezing competitors in the money market. And he went so far as to invoke the free speech section of the "Bill of Rights" of the U. S. Constitution in the bankers' defense at one session.

The prosecutor, Henry V. Stebbins had charged that the bankers were openly violating the anti-monopoly law and openly speaking out against anti-trust regulations. This was evidence of their guilt, he contended.

Medina was annoyed. The bankers had the right of free speech, he



JUDGE MEDINA

protested. And he rebuked the prosecutor for suggesting that bankers did wrong in proclaiming their opposition to the law.

"What you are saying," said the judge, is that if you do not agree with the government you should keep your mouth shut. You are walking on tenuous ground. . . ."

THE SAME JUDGE, it will be remembered, sentenced the Com-

munist leaders to five years in prison for not keeping their mouths shut—that is for allegedly "conspiring" to "advocate" Marxian Socialism.

The judge continued rebuking the prosecutor for some time for his suggestion that the bankers were advocating lawbreaking. And in the course of his scolding, he said:

"... it does seem to me we're right on the brink of some form of totalitarianism. If you're right then, the Bill of Rights is just a little less effective than I thought it was."

The prosecutor, meanwhile, is getting much more free speech than the judge allowed the defense lawyers in the trial of the Communist leaders. Medina has interrupted Stebbins more than 300 times while the latter was making his opening statement.

The prosecutor isn't pushing the case hard. The Department of Justice doesn't want him to do so. But Stebbins has to make some kind of a showing, and Medina gets annoyed when he presents anything discreditable to the bankers on trial.

Thus the judge heckled the prosecutor many times when he said that the bankers were compelling indebted corporations to elect bankers as directors.

SPORTS:

A Coach Who Doesn't Have To Worry!

Coach Fritz Brennecke, out at Golden, Colorado, says he never had it so good before—no Monday telephone calls from alumni, no beefs from the students, no pressure to get into a Bowl game, nobody trying to recruit hot shot high school stars for his team.

And is Brennecke's team so terrific that he just escapes these things that plague other coaches? Not so you could notice it. His Colorado Mines eleven won two games and lost eight. Nothing sensational about that, but if they were doing any better he'd begin to worry. Honestly, he would.

"No sir, I'm comfortable and content," he said. "I'm not at all disappointed in the way the year has gone. That's something plenty of other coaches around the nation would like to be saying at this time."

So just what kind of a coaching paradise is this little school nestled in the foothills of the Rockies just west of Denver? Why would he get concerned if his boys suddenly got hot some season and knocked everybody off.

"To tell the truth," he said, "it is almost better to flunk than pass here as far as football is concerned. Mines is a school designed for engineers. We play football only for recreation and we put only as much stress on the sport as the boys can give in time. We naturally try to win every game we play. But we don't expect to."

Colorado Mines is one of the best known engineering, mining and petroleum schools in the nation and only top students can gain entrance. All have to be interested in an education, not football.

Thus Brennecke is faced with

situations other coaches would tear their hair about. But they don't bother him.

Practice, at the maximum is two hours for any given day. It never starts until after four o'clock and is always over by six. The players who have first concern for laboratory work and field trips show up for practice if they can make it. If not, nobody complains.

"On trips if it takes more than two hours by bus we fly," Brennecke said. "We just can't spend any more time away from textbooks. For instance, we go to Las Cruces to play New Mexico A&M by plane. We leave on 9:30 Saturday morning and return 12 hours later. But it is a 1,400 mile round trip."

Students usually carry a load of 23 hours a semester, whereas in most colleges 17 hours is a heavy course.

"If a player sees he is failing a course his usual decision is to quit football," Brennecke noted.

Along with the usual troubles, Brennecke had some more manpower problems right at the start this year. He lost 10 first stringers. Some suffered injuries and decided to lay out for the year.

But when Brennecke reads about the wolves who go after renowned coaches, he can be mighty philosophical.

"It takes a lot for fellows at Mines even to play football at all," he said. "I wouldn't change places with any other coach. We have what a lot of other football teams don't have—plain fun."

Expose Of Auto Jimcrow Shocks UAW Conference

By William Allan

DETROIT.—Delegates to a city-wide conference of United Auto Workers local FEPC committees were angered and shocked by a report on jimcrow hiring in the auto industry. The conference which had about 100 delegates from the shops, many of whom

were Negro workers, met at a time when rising job discrimination and police brutality against Negroes were at unprecedented heights.

Mrs. G. Bledsee, of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Committee, presented these facts, in 1945 some 35 percent of the employers requesting help, specified "white only." In April 1947 this had jumped to 44.5 percent. In 1949 it rose to 49.8 percent and in 1950 it reached 80 percent.

For semi-skilled, workers, 20 out of 25 employers wanted, "white only." Unskilled was 20 out of 23.

Despite such an alarming increase in job discrimination UAW President Walter Reuther did not even refer to this or propose a campaign for a City-FEPC ordinance. Neither would the Reuther gang in control of the platform let FEPC action get beyond the stage of setting up a committee to "study" the issue.

WHILE REUTHER and his henchmen made vague, unspecified claims of gains for Negro workers getting better jobs, no list of such gains, or the plants where they had been won was reported or could be obtained.

On police brutality Reuther in his keynote never saw fit to mention the subject.

He knew the facts because a year ago, George Edwards, Reuther candidate for Mayor in a recent Detroit election, revealed that Detroit police made 20,000 illegal arrests in 1948, the majority of whom were Negro citizens.

Also the recent police commando attack on the home of a Negro Ford worker Charles M. Gordy in Detroit was never mentioned by Reuther who merely told the

delegates as he told the CIO convention in Chicago that to sell the foreign policy we have to do something about civil rights."

The conference revealed that in Detroit where discrimination has increased 40 percent in the hiring of Negro workers, where no city or state FEPC laws exist, where police brutality increases, Reuther is still "long on words and short on action" when it comes to fighting discrimination.

Many rank and file delegates as they left the conference made the remarks that "it's up to us down below in the local unions to do the fighting and let Reuther make his speeches."

Court Reverses Coplon Verdict

The U. S. Court of appeals ruled last week that the FBI had arrested former government worker Judith Coplon illegally without a warrant and reversed her conviction and 15 year sentence in a New York court on a charge of espionage. She is appealing an earlier conviction in Washington where she was sentenced to 40 months to 10 years. A new trial was ordered in the New York case.



House 'Excess Profits' Tax Seen as Fraud on Public

WASHINGTON.—The so-called excess profits tax adopted by the lame duck House late Tuesday is a complete fraud. Instead of taxing war profits, it virtually guarantees enormous profits to America's wealthiest corporations.

The bill, if passed by the lame duck Senate, is expected to provide about three billion dollars in revenues this year and about \$4.6 billion next year. But this doesn't begin to cover the additional \$18.2 billion asked by President Truman last week for war purposes. This will be paid out of wages and salaries, not out of profits.

The tax bill is described by its sponsors as containing many safeguards to protect big business from "undue hardships." This is a masterpiece of understatement.

In figuring its "profits tax" a business concern is permitted to retain (subject only to normal taxation) 85 percent of its profits during its best three years of the

four-year period 1946 to 1949. These years, as even Truman has observed, were the most profitable these corporations ever enjoyed.

PROFITS IN EXCESS of that fat 85 percent would be taxed 75 percent.

But no corporation shall be required to pay more than 67 percent of its profits in taxes. Thus 33 percent of its profits are virtually given gilt-edge guarantee.

If corporation officials believe this tax unjust they are offered an optional plan. They can pay a tax of 12 percent on their first five million of invested capital, ten percent on the next five million and eight percent on all their investment above ten million.

Public utilities and transporta-

tion companies, including telephone, power, gas, water, railroad and airline concerns can retain five to six percent profits on their (heavily watered) investment capital without interference by the tax collector.

Some senators believe this bill deals a mite too harshly with the war profiteers and there is a movement in the lame duck Banking Committee to lighten the burden it would place upon them.

Austria Jobless

Toll Keeps Rising

VIENNA (ALN).—Austria has 108,162 unemployed workers, of whom 73,049 are on relief, the Ministry for Social Administration announced. The population of Austria is seven million.

For Morris' Intestinal Fortitude

Dear Editor:

Here is a dollar—best I can do for you to use any way you see fit. It is not simply a contribution. It is my way of expressing sympathy for George Morris, who needs it. Anybody who can sit through those sessions of the CIO without serious stomach disorders deserves

more than thanks. The same will be true of his job whenever any of the purified CIO unions convenes.

I am truly sorry for any man who has to sit there and listen to those phonies—Murray, Reuther, Quill, Carey and all the rest of the creeps licking up the Raw Deal

spittle. What strange creatures we have had to support from time to time! Pity the working class that pays them their ten and fifteen and twenty thousand a year apiece, while they let Truman, Taft and the bosses wipe their feet on them. Yes, I certainly admire George Morris' guts.

A. READER.

Plot 15% Rent Hike

PITTSBURGH. — A "simple-come-and-get-it" scheme to enable "thousands of small" landlords to get a 15 percent rent increase is being considered by the Allegheny County Rent Advisory Board, which is scheduled to give it a "full-scale" discussion.

The idea is to give the landlords who have not been able to squeeze a 15 percent raise out of their tenants above the rental on July 1, 1947, that opportunity "because it looks now like we're going to have rent control for a long while and some landlords should be given some kind of relief."

Who said this? The chairman of the Board, who is also the "tenant" representative, George Richards, a metallurgist of McKeesport. He added piously that he "hopes the Board will be able to find a way to protect tenants against possible rent gouging."

This trick, which is reported to have been approved by rent control authorities in Chicago, Evansville, Ind., and a few other localities, enables a landlord with four or less dwelling units to get his rents raised 15 percent above the July, 1947, level by simply filing an application for the increase.

THE LANDLORD representative, Walter A. Scott, Sr., is for the proposal.

Two union men on the Board represent the public. They are Scott F. Marshall, AFL Teamsters Union official, and J. Thomas Carvey, an official of the AFL Sheetmetal Workers Union. Marshall declared that while he had not definitely made up his mind, he is emphatically "not in favor of an overall rent increase."

Carvey could not be reached for comment. A fifth post on the Board is vacant since the resignation of Congressman-elect Harman D. Denny, Jr., during the campaign.

Tenants should let these men know immediately what they think of this subtle trick quietly to get rents raised without the tenants even knowing what is going on. Phone the Rent Control Office, 212 9th St., Pittsburgh—Grant 1-5377, or better still, go down with a delegation of your neighbors.

7 DIE IN TENEMENT FIRES

(Continued from Page 1) days of winter, the period when fires in rickety, ancient buildings reach their high point.

The 6th and South Sts. tenement is one of many similar buildings in the area, inhabited mostly by Negro families.

Real estate corporations make millions from these buildings, refusing to repair or build new ones while collecting exorbitant rents from the tenants who have no place else to live.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL Hannan, a deputy fire marshal, blamed the fire on the careless handling of rubbish and ashes by the tenants, refusing to recognize the responsibility of the owners to keep the building in proper repair.

Coroner Joseph Ominsky, a Democrat, charged that the building was a firetrap.

"The entire building should

Postpone Pittsburgh Trials to January

PITTSBURGH.—Trials of Steve Nelson, chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania; Andrew Onda, Communist leader in steel, and James H. Dolson, The Worker correspondent, have been postponed to January, the District Attorney's office announced. The three have been indicted by the grand jury, pressure by red-baiting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, for alleged violation of the long-unused state anti-sedition law. They are out on bail.

Rep. Harold H. Velde, Illinois Republican, who was an FBI agent and supposed to have resigned that job upon election to Congress, is reported "putting heat" on the Department of Justice to have Nelson indicted for contempt of Congress. Velde has been appointed to the Un-American Committee to fill a vacancy.

Nelson refused to answer a number of questions concerning the identity of certain individuals when he was subpoenaed before the Committee several years ago. He has long been the target for most vicious, slanderous attacks by pro-fascist groups.

Police Brutality

(Continued from Page 1) patrolman off duty and not in uniform; a North Philadelphia mother and her sister who were beaten by cops summoned by a school principal when the mother went to the school to inquire about her son.

THESE ARE ONLY a handful of the cases reported and unreported which are the result of police hounding and oppression of Negro people.

Theodore Spaulding, former Congressional candidate from the 4th Congressional District, who is heading the NAACP investigating staff here, promised that the Moore case would be fought to the end. One difficulty in prosecuting other cases, he said, was the difficulty in getting witnesses prepared to follow the cases through to the end.

Percy O. Batipps, president of the Media branch of the NAACP in Delaware County where Moore died, stated that they had many complaints of prison and police brutality, but had never been able to pin the charges on the guilty authorities.

have been condemned long ago," he said.

Ominsky and the other Democratic office holders, including Richardson Dilworth and Joseph Clark, have made little effort to condemn these buildings and build decent housing for the inhabitants.

Communists and other progressives are calling for a housing program that would eliminate these fire traps. This would require transfer of the billions being spent for war to projects that would improve the lives of the people here at home.

They declare that the first step in ending these fatal fires is to stop the war drive and seek peaceful solution of problems in Europe and Asia.

Fare Boost

(Continued from Page 1) had made a "deal" to hold announcement of the fare rise until after the election.

But he remained silent, as did all other public officials on the peculiar fact that although the attorney general's opinion had been asked a year ago his decision boosting PUC pay was only issued on Nov. 30, just 24 hours after the PUC boosted Philadelphia fares.

Previously, it had been ruled that the state constitution prohibited pay rises for state officials in office when the 1949 legislature approved salary increases for all top state officials.

Steel Firms Sign Up for 16-Cent Hourly Increase

By James H. Dolson

PITTSBURGH.—"The nation's basic steel firms practically fell over each other in a rush to sign up with the CIO United Steelworkers Union as soon as the 16-cent-an-hour average wage raise agreement was signed with U.S. Steel and its six main subsidiaries,

commented William Jacobs, labor editor of the Pittsburgh Press. About 165,000 production and maintenance workers are covered by the Big Steel agreement.

Jacobs did not exaggerate. Bethlehem Steel Corp., second largest producer with 60,000 workers covered, signed up the same afternoon, Republic Steel Corp., third largest, signed in Cleveland. Two days later Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., fourth largest with 25,000 employees, joined the procession, along with two smaller concerns—Sharon Steel of Sharon, Pa., and Pittsburgh Steel of Monessen, Pa. The Great Lakes Steel Corp., a subsidiary of the National Steel Corp., announced it agreed to the 16-cent raise.

THE 16-CENT AVERAGE hourly raise is made up in this way, using the Big Steel agreement for illustrations.

There are 32 classifications of jobs. Whatever kind of work an employee performs comes under one of these classifications.

Classifications start with No. 1, the lowest paid. Classifications 1, 2, 3 and 4 cover common labor, regarded as unskilled. The highest paid on the basis of requiring

most skill and experience are covered by the top classification—32. The large majority of the 150,000 Big Steel employees thus classified come under classifications 1 to 10.

Workers in each classification had received 4½ cents an hour more than those in the classification just under them. The highest classification 32 worker got \$2.58 an hour compared to \$1.18½ for the lowest classification 1, a difference of \$1.39½. The increase granted one-half cent an hour to the spread between each classification, raising the spread to 5 cents.

Workers in classification 1 got a flat increase of 12½ cents an hour. Those in the next highest classification—2 got the 12½ cents plus one-half cent or 13 cents, and so on. The comparatively few in the top classification 32 got a top increase of 28 cents hourly. The average raise per hour however, comes to 16 cents an hour. The lowest paid laborer will now receive \$1.31 an hour. The highest paid will get \$2.86.

SOME 50,000 EMPLOYEES of the southern subsidiary of U. S. Steel—The Tennessee Coal, Iron &

Railroad Co. received a higher raise of 20½ cents an hour. Of this raise, 4½ cents goes to reduce the 14½-cent an hour lower wage scale in the South, reducing the differential to 10 cents.

The steel union, however, although boasting about a third more members than the coal miners (UMWA), is far behind in wiping out this disgraceful situation under which their own members in the South get less for doing the same kind and amount of work done by a member in the North. This reflects the failure of the national leadership of the steel union particularly for the interests of their Negro members, though these constitute a decisive proportion of its membership in the South.

The UMWA, on the other hand, made the wiping out of this Southern differential a demand on which it would not compromise, with the result that wages for coal miners in the South were equalized with those in the North. The struggle unified the union's membership, for it also had a big membership of Negroes in the South.

Some 28,000 workers in iron ore mines of U. S. Steel and Bethlehem organized by the steelworkers union got a 21-cent an hour increase, of which 8½ cents is in unspecified "fringe" demands. The union's job classification is to be applied to them.

COMPARABLE RAISES for salaried employees have been announced by the companies signed up with the union. The United Steelworkers Union lost out in the recent vote by salaried workers of the biggest U. S. Steel subsidiary, Carnegie-Illinois, on the union shops; minority of the total number employed voted for the union though it secured a majority of those actually voting. The Taft-Hartley law requires a majority of all eligible to vote.

Negotiations are going on simultaneously with many steel producers and fabricators all over the country with the 16-cent an hour average increases as the basis. The union claims a membership close to a million, which represents all the companies excepting the Weirton Steel Corp., American Rolling Mills, the Mesta Machine Co., and scattered small plants.

IT APPEARS that the steel Union had given Big Steel the choice of two alternative proposals as a basis for bargaining. One was that out of which the 16-cent agreement came.

The other, which the company did not even discuss, emphasized overtime demands, holiday pay, vacation allowances, and "other fringe" issues. According to earlier reports there were included badly needed improvements in the grievance procedure to end the long-time piling up of complaints on which management gives the workers the "run-around" for months and even years. Protection against the always-increasing speedup was also reported included. This "alternative" even yet has not been reported back to the steel locals.

These "fringe" issues, according to a statement by Philip Murray, steel union president, "were considered by the union as the price the corporation would have to pay to get its contract extended through 1952." However the "price" was apparently ignored by the company negotiators who, Jacobs reports, "did not want to take on this additional load at this time just to get a contract extension." The union contract runs to Dec. 31, 1952.



What Steelworkers Think of Pact

PITTSBURGH.—What do the steel workers think of the wage-increase agreement?

A Jones & Laughlin worker, standing in a crowded streetcar on the way to report at the Southside plant, snorted: "Murray! What do you expect?" to the question what HE thought of the settlement. The lack of confidence in the steel-union president reflected by the tone of the reply is widely prevalent.

Murray's stock has never recovered from his acceptance of the report of the Presidential Fact Finding Commission which last year put its foot down on any raise in wages for the men in the steel mills and put them off with a pension and social insurance plan which immediately and directly benefitted only a comparatively few. The fact that unions in other industries managed to win wage hikes for their members all the more smothered the rank and file.

Another worker in the same plant explained that the men

would "take the raise but weren't enthusiastic about it." A lot of them figure it will be gone long before the end of the contract in December, 1952, he said.

"THE MEN don't believe the union leadership as it is now will put up a real fight," he emphasized. "That's shown in the vote on the union shop in a lot of the plants."

"The fellows want the union. They wouldn't vote against it, but they want it to do something for them, especially on the grievances. Now the company bosses give them the run-around and the grievance finally gets to the international office and stays there."

"What about speed up?" He worked in a department, he said, where this wasn't a question, "but I hear complaints about it," he added. "It's a sure thing the company will squeeze all they can out of you."

Just two workers taken at random but doubtless typical of sentiment among many rank and file steel workers.

IN MEMORIAM

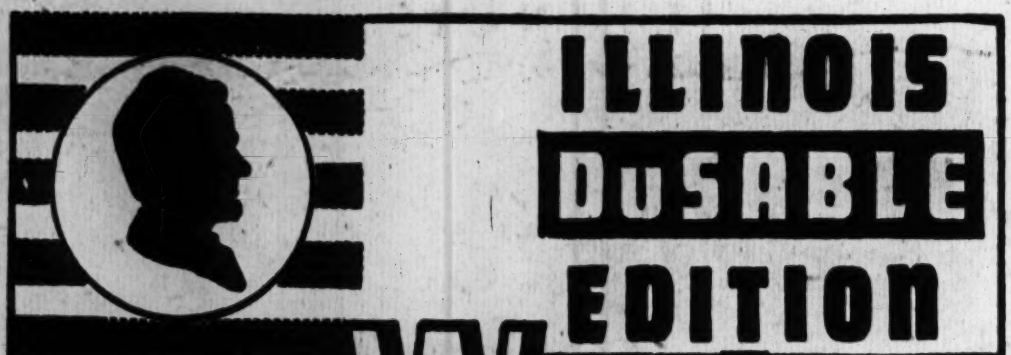
We Honor the Sacred Memory of Our Beloved Husband, Father and Comrade

SAM MILLER

On the 9th Anniversary of his death

He will always live in our hearts.

Esther and Walter Miller



The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XV, No. 50 December 10, 1950
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Peace Rally Called On 'Crisis in Asia'

CHICAGO.—A mass meeting on "Crisis in Asia" will be held here Saturday, Dec. 16, 8:15 p.m. at the 11th Street Theatre, it was announced by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

As the biggest peace rally to be scheduled here in connection with the critical situation in Korea, the main speaker will be the advisor to the UN Indian Delegation, Prof. Amiya Chakravarty.

Other speakers will be: Dr. Lucius Porter, former professor at Henchling University in Peiping; Dr. Willard Uphaus, executive director of the Religion and Labor Foundation, who will make his report on the World Peace Congress in Warsaw. Chairman will be Dr. John B. Thompson, Dean of Rockefeller Memorial Chapel, University of Chicago.

Truman Told:

MEDIATE, 'PEACE BY CHRISTMAS!'

— See Pages 3 and 8 —



THIS IS WHAT A FIRETRAP LOOKS LIKE, typical of the "kitchenette" and makeshift dwellings to which thousands of Negro families on Chicago's South Side have been condemned. Hazardous heating equipment, overcrowding, disrepair of the building are almost universal in the Negro community. Tenants organizations blame city officials for fire deaths.

Mayor 'Guilty' In Fire Deaths

CHICAGO.—The charge that Mayor Martin H. Kennelly and his administration are "guilty of murder" in the wave of firetrap deaths sweeping Chicago's Negro communities was levelled this week by Mrs. Ollie Clark, chairman of the newly-organized Emergency Committee Against Firetraps.

A mass meeting demanding drastic action to check further fire tragedies will be held by the committee on Thursday evening, Dec. 14, at Liberty Hall, Cottage Grove Ave. and 37th St.

Referring to the five Negro children killed on Nov. 13 by a fire which destroyed their home—an old converted bus on a vacant lot at 35th St. and Ellis Ave.—Mrs. Clark declared:

"THESE BABIES were killed by Mayor Kennelly's jimcrow housing program, which has forced Negroes to crowd into death traps while profiteering interests like the New York Life Insurance Co. take over South Side areas to build exclusive housing projects."

Mrs. Clark has been a leader of home-owners and tenants fighting eviction from the "Project One" area on the near South Side, recently sold to the insurance company by the city administration.

The bus fire tragedy occurred on a street bordering the "Project One" community. It was reported that the Dean and Johnson families, whose children died in the fire had been forced to find shel-

ter in the bus after exiction from their "Project One" flat.

"THE MAYOR's belated order to close down 900 firetrap buildings in Chicago is window-dressing for his 1951 election campaign," Mrs. Clark asserted, "If his honor were sincere about saving Negro lives, he would halt 'Project One' plans and fight for a building program on vacant land. "He would get emergency funds to enlarge the city's building inspection service and get rid of the corrupt inspectors who will sell the lives of tenants for a cheap bribe from a landlord."

The program to be presented to the Liberty Hall meeting next Thursday evening will demand additional inspectors, emergency funds to house firetrap families and a halt to further destruction of "Project One" dwellings until adequate housing has been provided on vacant land.

Scheduled to speak at the rally are: Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president of the Council of Negro Organizations; the Rev. James B. Horace of Monumental Baptist Church; the Rev. Joseph M. Evans of the Metropolitan Community Church; and Sidney L. Ordower, legislative director of the Illinois Progressive Party.

PRO-FASCISTS HAVE MOVED INTO THE YOUTH FIELD IN CHICAGO

Teen-Agers Are Their Target



SEN. ROLAND V. LIBONATI

By GUNNAR LEANDER

This is our report from Chicago to the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Dear Mr. President:

Fascist influences are at work on the minds of the teen-agers of this city.

Some of the most sinister figures in Chicago life have moved into the organizations of young people and taken them over.

They have made deep inroads into the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, the "Y's," the settlement houses, the summer camps, the sports leagues, the ROTC in the high schools.

Under the smokescreen of "anti-communism" many of these youngsters are being gassed with the jingo spirit, the pro-war, "Seig Heil" stuff that nazified the German youth.

★
THE AMERICAN LEGION and the Catholic Church have expanded their youth activities in order to draw thousands of children into the orbit of their ideological pattern.

One of the most active "youth leaders" of Chicago is State Sen. Roland V. Libonati of the 17th District. Libonati is a product of the Capone Syndicate and has been arrested in company with the city's most notorious gangsters.

Libonati is also a Legion "super-patriot" and a sponsor of the Legion's subversive legislation. In the last session of the Illinois General Assembly, he was the most vocal member of the witch-hunting Broyles Commission and battled on behalf of the pro-fascist Broyles Bills.

★
TODAY, Libonati is the head of the American Legion's big summer camp for boys at Coloma, Wis. He is also a director of Camp Tiyalaka, operated by the Camp Fire Girls at Westfield, Wis.

The Legion is also playing a leading role in shaping the Boy Scouts in this area. The most important activity of the Boy Scouts has become the promoting of the phony "Crusade for Freedom," sponsored by Gen. Lucius Clay.

In addition, the Legion has developed its own extensive program among teen-age youth. This includes an organization called the Sons of the Legion, the "Boys' State" in Springfield, and a widespread athletic program.

★
ANOTHER "youth leader" is Gen. Robert E. Wood, president of the Board of Sears Roebuck. Gen. Wood was president of the pro-fascist America First Committee and has been a sponsor and big financial contributor to dozens of similar movements.

He is today president of the Chicago Boys Clubs, an organization of 14,000 youngsters in this city.

The Chicago Boys Clubs advertises itself as a "human engineering" society for under-privileged children and gets a big subsidy from the Community Fund on that basis. It has 10 neighborhood centers, but not one of them is located in the Negro community. Its literature makes a subtle attack on the Negro people, declaring that "Children are not responsible for their race, color. . ."

★
THE KLAN-LIKE White Circle League, which provoked mob violence against Negro families, made its home for a time in the Chicago Boys Club headquarters at 6331 S. University Ave., and staged its mass meetings there.

The leading racists have infil-

trated the YMCA, and are undoubtedly responsible for the fact that many of the "Y" branches in Chicago bar Negroes.

On the governing boards of the Chicago YMCA are such representatives of racism as: William P. Wiseman, vice-president of the Chicago Title & Trust, the firm that developed the system of restrictive covenants in Chicago; realtor Newton D. Farr, outspoken champion of restricted housing; George B. McKibben, the one-time GOP Mayoralty candidate who dropped out of the race when he was exposed as the signer of a restrictive covenant.



GEN. ROBT. E. WOOD

ONLY BOSS CAN HIDE OUT IF WAR COMES, WORKERS TOLD

CHICAGO.—Your boss may be having an atomic shelter dug for himself or planning a fast plane trip to an isolated ranch in Arizona—but you will have to stay on the job if war comes.

That's what James J. Wadsworth, acting chief of U. S. Civil Defense, declared here last week.

"Don't expect to be evacuated in case of an attack," he warned workers. "It's time to get tough with ourselves."

He said that the country "can not continue to exist as a productive force if its workers are scattered to the four winds."

Sees Sharp Cut in Living Standards

CHICAGO.—A University of Chicago economist predicts an increase of as much as 15 percent in the cost of living during the next 12 months. The estimate by Prof.

Lloyds W. Mints was made, however, on the basis that the present level of war expenditures continues as currently planned.

Prof. Mints also indicated serious financial difficulty for the U. S. Government, which will be compelled to raise taxes to fantastic levels and to resort to large-scale loans from the banks.

"There will be at least a 10 percent reduction in the standards of living by the end of 1951," said Prof. Mints.

The economist forecast a serious shortage of consumer goods, in contrast to the period prior to World War II when it took two years for the armaments program to bite into the slack in the peacetime economy.

"This time we'll feel the pinch right away," said Prof. Mints.

He indicated that this shortage of goods would readily result in a sharp rise in inflation.

Mints said that the new war budget would mean a return to heavy government borrowing from the banks. This will accompany increased direct taxation which, he said, would have to be boosted

THE EGG AND YOU — THIS SHELL-GAME IS NO YOLK

CHICAGO.—The price of eggs in Chicago jumped by 15.2 percent in one month, according to the latest figures of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Eggs led the list of price advances which resulted in an 0.3 percent boost in the cost of essentials here between mid-September and mid-October.

Chicago living costs are now 82.8 percent higher than in mid-August, 1939.

Among the other one-month price jumps in the latest government report were: apparel up 1.3 percent; coal and fuel oil up 1.1 percent and house furnishings up 2.2 percent. Among the foods that advanced were canned and dried fruits and vegetables and dairy products.

Liberals Blast Atomic Threat To Peace Talks

CHICAGO. Stating that the threat to use the atomic bomb in Korea "shames us before the world" and that the "Asiatic peoples still remember with horror that the first A-Bomb was used against them," the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives has urged President Truman to show our sincerity in seeking peace by removing coercion in its negotiations with the Peoples Republic of China.

The Committee's position calling for "an immediate unconditional cease-fire of all arms in Korea" was made known in a telegram to the President signed by Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, Prof. Kermit Eby and Dean John B. Thompson, officers of the Committee.

Expressing fear of military irresponsibility which might precipitate an atomic war, the telegram appealed for an "immediate return to the traditional concept of the priority of a democratic civilian government over the mili-

tary in the conduct of foreign and military affairs," adding that "decisions affecting our people and the peoples of the world must not be made on the battlefield."

Acceptance of Great Britain's Foreign Minister Bevin's proposal for a Four-Power Conference was urged by the Committee, whose leadership also includes such prominent Americans as Thomas Mann, Nobel Literature Prize winner, Bishop W. J. Walls, A. M. E. Zion Church, the Rev. Prof. Halford E. Luccock, Yale Divinity School and the Rev. Dr. George Fowler, president of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

"Peace by force is not the answer," read the wire. "The real problems which exist cannot be solved while armed conflict continues and spreads."

It's Not Your Barber Who's After Your Scalp

CHICAGO.—Don't blame your barber when the price of haircuts goes up to \$1.35 daily and \$1.50 on Saturday. He's not clipping you—his boss is.

It was the Master Barber Association which announced the price rise last week. This is the organization of barber shop owners.

The barbers will not benefit by the rate boost. Their wages remain the same—and those wages are pretty low. The Worker learned.

Union barbers get a weekly

wage of \$40. In most cases, this plus tips—is their total take-home. Those who work in the busy shops get the benefit of an added bonus of 60 percent on everything over \$57.

The barbers are not getting a wage increase. Pat Trotta, president of Barbers Local 548, declared that the barbers union has not asked for a boost.

However, the Master Barbers Association polled its members on the new rate. In fact, the refer-

endum has not been completed—and won't be until Dec. 11.

Nevertheless, Frank Aliotta, secretary of the employers' association, announced the rate hike. "I have made my own survey of public opinion," he said this week, "and I find that the public will graciously accept the higher rate."

Well, you don't have to "graciously accept" the higher rate. But don't growl at your barber as you sit in the chair. He is getting trimmed just like you are.

Send Holiday Cards
With a Message of

Peace on Earth

6 STYLES

Designed by
Chicago Artists

10 cents each

\$1 a box of a dozen
(With envelopes)

MODERN
Book Store

180 W. Washington St.

DE 2-6552

What's On?

CHICAGO

PEACE CONFERENCE BALL. After the first day sessions of Young Progressives of America peace conference, come to the conference ball, Sholem Aleichem Center, 3556 Ellis. 9:30 p.m. Sponsored by Illinois YPA. Saturday, Dec. 9.

CHILDREN'S PARTY. Puppets, entertainment, refreshments. Also book fair. Saturday, Dec. 9 at 2:30 p.m. Hirsch Lyceum, 2735 Hirsch St. Let us entertain your children while you do your Christmas shopping. Donation: adults, 50c; children, 50c.

WELCOME HOME delegates to the World Peace Conference, Saturday, Dec. 9 at 9 p.m. FE Hall, 1110 S. Oakley. Entertainment, Charlie Chaplin Film Festival. Admission 50c. Sponsored by Labor Conference for Peace.

MASS MEETING to demand drastic action to stop further firetrap tragedies. Thursday, Dec. 14, Liberty Hall, Cottage Grove and 37th St. Hear Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines. Rev. James E. Horace, Rev. Joseph M. Evans and Sidney I. Ordover. Sponsored by Emergency Committee Against Firetraps.

UNITY NEW YEAR'S EVE PARTY. United Packinghouse Workers of America, District 1, Building Fund Committee. Starts at 10 p.m. and lasts until. . . Sunday, Dec. 31 at Packinghouse Workers Center, 49th and Wabash. Band, dancing, drinks, fun. Admission \$1.50.

PEOPLE'S VOICE NEW YEAR'S EVE Party. "Glos Ludov." Polish language paper party at Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 Leavitt. Sunday, Dec. 31. Band. Dancing. Refreshments. 7:30 p.m.

MOVIES FROM POLAND. Every other Friday evening. Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 Leavitt. Admission free.

Trial of Big Bankers Annoys Judge Medina

By Art Shields

The Morgan, Rockefeller, Harriman and other bankers on trial in the money trust case do not bother to attend the court sessions that began on New York's Foley Square two weeks ago. The rulers of Wall Street, who represent one hundred million dollars, have special privileges in this court, where the 11 Communist leaders were railroaded to prison.

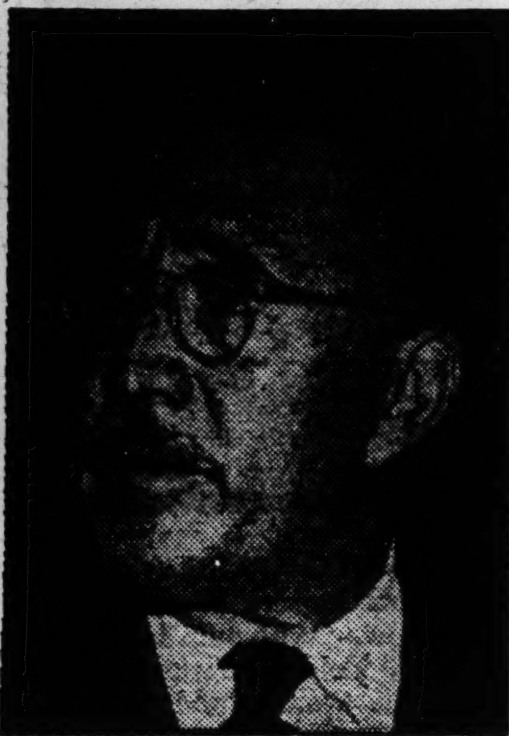
The defendant financiers are running the credit monopoly on Wall Street a half mile away while their millionaire lawyers defend them in court.

THE BANKERS' DEFENSE is actively aided by the Federal Judge, who is sitting in this case. This is Harold R. Medina, who borrowed nearly half a million dollars from interests involved in the trial and then kept quiet about his financial obligations to the defendants when he was assigned to the case.

The judge daily scoffs at the idea that the bankers have done anything "illegal" in freezing competitors in the money market. And he went so far as to invoke the free speech section of the "Bill of Rights" of the U. S. Constitution in the bankers' defense at one session.

The prosecutor, Henry V. Stebbins had charged that the bankers were openly violating the anti-monopoly law and openly speaking out against anti-trust regulations. This was evidence of their guilt, he contended.

Medina was annoyed. The bankers had the right of free speech, he



JUDGE MEDINA

protested. And he rebuked the prosecutor for suggesting that bankers did wrong in proclaiming their opposition to the law.

"What you are saying," said the judge, is that if you do not agree with the government you should keep your mouth shut. You are walking on tenuous ground. . . ."

THE SAME JUDGE, it will be remembered, sentenced the Com-

munist leaders to five years in prison for not keeping their mouths shut—that is for allegedly "conspiring" to "advocate" Marxian Socialism.

The judge continued rebuking the prosecutor for some time for his suggestion that the bankers were advocating lawbreaking. And in the course of his scolding, he said:

"... it does seem to me we're right on the brink of some form of totalitarianism. If you're right then, the Bill of Rights is just a little less effective than I thought it was."

The prosecutor, meanwhile, is getting much more free speech than the judge allowed the defense lawyers in the trial of the Communist leaders. Medina has interrupted Stebbins more than 300 times while the latter was making his opening statement.

The prosecutor isn't pushing the case hard. The Department of Justice doesn't want him to do so. But Stebbins has to make some kind of a showing, and Medina gets annoyed when he presents anything discreditable to the bankers on trial.

Thus the judge heckled the prosecutor many times when he said that the bankers were compelling indebted corporations to elect bankers as directors.

SPORTS:

A Coach Who Doesn't Have To Worry!

Coach Fritz Brennecke, out at Golden, Colorado, says he never had it so good before—no Monday telephone calls from alumni, no beefs from the students, no pressure to get into a Bowl game, nobody trying to recruit hot shot high school stars for his team.

And is Brennecke's team so terrific that he just escapes these things that plague other coaches? Not so you could notice it. His Colorado Mines eleven won two games and lost eight. Nothing sensational about that, but if they were doing any better he'd begin to worry. Honestly, he would.

"No sir, I'm comfortable and content," he said. "I'm not at all disappointed in the way the year has gone. That's something plenty of other coaches around the nation would like to be saying at this time."

So just what kind of a coaching paradise is this little school nestled in the foothills of the Rockies just west of Denver? Why would he get concerned if his boys suddenly got hot some season and knocked everybody off.

"To tell the truth," he said, "it is almost better to flunk than pass here as far as football is concerned. Mines is a school designed for engineers. We play football only for recreation and we put only as much stress on the sport as the boys can give in time. We naturally try to win every game we play. But we don't expect to."

Colorado Mines is one of the best known engineering, mining and petroleum schools in the nation and only top students can gain entrance. All have to be interested in an education, not football.

Thus Brennecke is faced with

situations other coaches would tear their hair about. But they don't bother him.

Practice, at the maximum is two hours for any given day. It never starts until after four o'clock and is always over by six. The players who have first concern for laboratory work and field trips show up for practice if they can make it. If not, nobody complains.

"On trips if it takes more than two hours by bus we fly," Brennecke said. "We just can't spend any more time away from textbooks. For instance, we go to Las Cruces to play New Mexico A&M by plane. We leave on 9:30 Saturday morning and return 12 hours later. But it is a 1,400 mile round trip."

Students usually carry a load of 23 hours a semester, whereas in most colleges 17 hours is a heavy course.

"If a player sees he is failing a course his usual decision is to quit football," Brennecke noted.

Along with the usual troubles, Brennecke had some more manpower problems right at the start this year. He lost 10 first stringers. Some suffered injuries and decided to lay out for the year.

But when Brennecke reads about the wolves who go after renowned coaches, he can be mighty philosophical.

"It takes a lot for fellows at Mines even to play football at all," he said. "I wouldn't change places with any other coach. We have what a lot of other football teams don't have—plain fun."

Expose Of Auto Jimcrow Shocks UAW Conference

By William Allan

DETROIT.—Delegates to a city-wide conference of United Auto Workers local FEPC committees were angered and shocked by a report on jimcrow hiring in the auto industry. The conference which had about 100 delegates from the shops, many of whom

were Negro workers, met at a time when rising job discrimination and police brutality against Negroes were at unprecedented heights.

Mrs. C. Bledsee, of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Committee, presented these facts, in 1945 some 35 percent of the employers requesting help, specified "white only." In April 1947 this had jumped to 44.5 percent. In 1949 it rose to 49.8 percent and in 1950 it reached 80 percent.

For semi-skilled, workers, 20 out of 25 employers wanted, "white only." Unskilled was 20 out of 23.

Despite such an alarming increase in job discrimination UAW President Walter Reuther did not even refer to this or propose a campaign for a City-FEPC ordinance. Neither would the Reuther gang in control of the platform let FEPC action get beyond the stage of setting up a committee to "study" the issue.

WHILE REUTHER and his henchmen made vague, unspecified claims of gains for Negro workers getting better jobs, no list of such gains, or the plants where they had been won was reported or could be obtained.

On police brutality Reuther in his keynote never saw fit to mention the subject.

He knew the facts because a year ago, George Edwards, Reuther candidate for Mayor in a recent Detroit election, revealed that Detroit police made 20,000 illegal arrests in 1948, the majority of whom were Negro citizens.

Also the recent police commando attack on the home of a Negro Ford worker Charles M. Gordy in Detroit was never mentioned by Reuther who merely told the

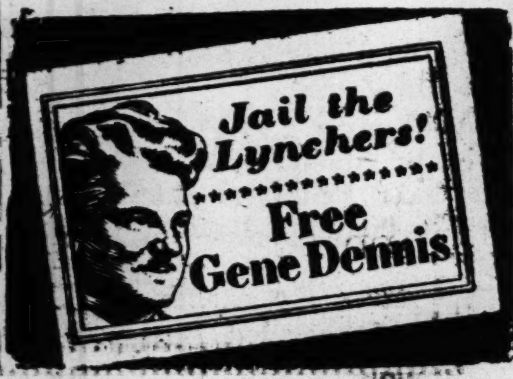
delegates as he told the CIO convention in Chicago that to sell the foreign policy "we have to do something about civil rights."

The conference revealed that in Detroit where discrimination has increased 40 percent in the hiring of Negro workers, where no city or state FEPC laws exist, where police brutality increases, Reuther is still "long on words and short on action" when it comes to fighting discrimination.

Many rank and file delegates as they left the conference made the remarks that "it's up to us down below in the local unions to do the fighting and let Reuther make his speeches."

Court Reverses Coplon Verdict

The U. S. Court of appeals ruled last week that the FBI had arrested former government worker Judith Coplon illegally without a warrant and reversed her conviction and 15 year sentence in a New York court on a charge of espionage. She is appealing an earlier conviction in Washington where she was sentenced to 40 months to 10 years. A new trial was ordered in the New York case.



House 'Excess Profits' Tax Seen as Fraud on Public

WASHINGTON.—The so-called excess profits tax adopted by the lame duck House late Tuesday is a complete fraud. Instead of taxing war profits, it virtually guarantees enormous profits to America's wealthiest corporations.

The bill, if passed by the lame duck Senate, is expected to provide about three billion dollars in revenues this year and about \$4.6 billion next year. But this doesn't begin to cover the additional \$18.2 billion asked by President Truman last week for war purposes. This will be paid out of wages and salaries, not out of profits.

The tax bill is described by its sponsors as containing many safeguards to protect big business from "undue hardships." This is a masterpiece of understatement.

In figuring its "profits tax" a business concern is permitted to retain (subject only to normal taxation) 85 percent of its profits during its best three years of the

four-year period 1946 to 1949. These years, as even Truman has observed, were the most profitable these corporations ever enjoyed.

PROFITS IN EXCESS of that fat 85 percent would be taxed 75 percent.

But no corporation shall be required to pay more than 67 percent of its profits in taxes. Thus 33 percent of its profits are virtually given gilt-edge guarantee.

If corporation officials believe this tax unjust they are offered an optional plan. They can pay a tax of 12 percent on their first five million of invested capital, ten percent on the next five million and eight percent on all their investment above ten million.

Public utilities and transporta-

tion companies, including telephone, power, gas, water, railroad and airline concerns can retain five to six percent profits on their (heavily watered) investment capital without interference by the tax collector.

Some senators believe this bill deals a mite too harshly with the war profiteers and there is a movement in the lame duck Banking Committee to lighten the burden it would place upon them.

Austria Jobless Toll Keeps Rising

VIENNA (ALN).—Austria has 108,162 unemployed workers, of whom 73,049 are on relief, the Ministry for Social Administration announced. The population of Austria is seven million.

For Morris' Intestinal Fortitude

Dear Editor:

Here is a dollar—best I can do for you to use any way you see fit. It is not simply a contribution. It is my way of expressing sympathy for George Morris, who needs it. Anybody who can sit through those sessions of the CIO without serious stomach disorders deserves

more than thanks. The same will be true of his job whenever any of the purified CIO unions convenes.

I am truly sorry for any man who has to sit there and listen to those phonies—Murray, Reuther, Quill, Carey and all the rest of the creeps licking up the Raw Deal

spittle. What strange creatures we have had to support from time to time! Pity the working class that pays them their ten and fifteen and twenty thousand a year apiece, while they let Truman, Taft and the bosses wipe their feet on them.

Yes, I certainly admire George Morris' guts.

A. READER.

Groups Join Plea For Peace by Xmas

CHICAGO.—Broad peace sentiment here this week crystallized around the slogans:

"Peace by Christmas!"
"Cease Fire On All Fronts!"
"Mediate Through UN!"

An urgent peace drive was initiated by numerous organizations here following the threat by President Truman to use the atomic bomb against China.

Thousands of shoppers in the Loop stopped to read a leaflet distributed by the Progressive Party. It called for a truce in Korea and settlement of issues by a UN mediation commission.

ITS THEME was "Peace on Earth—or the Earth in Pieces," and called for wires to President Truman urging that he act for "an honorable peace, not an atom-bomb war which no one could win."

Spontaneous peace actions were also reported from many parts of the city, where community groups reacted swiftly to the new crisis in Korea.

A South Shore women's peace group sent flowers to the UN delegation of the Chinese People's Republic with the message, "We work and hope for peaceful relations between your country and ours."

AT THE Altgeld Gardens Homes, a newly-formed women's committee for peace began circulating a petition addressed to Truman urging, "Bring our boys home by Christmas to a secure America. The American people want to live in peace with all the people of the world."

Noted Chicagoans spoke out against Truman's A-bomb statement. Dr. Eugene Rabinowitch, University of Illinois professor and editor of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, declared that the use of the A-bomb "will not win the war or win friends for us."

Churchmen expressed their disagreement with the Truman-McArthur policy in Korea in week-end sermons.

The Very Rev. Comerford J. O'Malley, C.M., president of De Paul University, declared: "To unleash the terrifying forces of the atom bomb at this time might well have repercussions throughout the world that would plunge Asia, Europe and the Americas into a death struggle in which no one would be the winner."

DR. HAROLD UREY of the University of Chicago opposed the use of the A-bomb, stating that, "We must be careful to keep the good opinion of the people of Europe and Asia."

A statement by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, which includes leading educators and members of the clergy here, declared that "Peace by force is not the answer."

The committee's call for an "unconditional cease-fire" in Korea and negotiations of the conflict through UN was also voiced in a statement by the Progressive Party of Illinois.

MEANWHILE, the Chicago Daily News published an editorial containing a caustic criticism of Gen. MacArthur, declaring that "his understanding of Chinese intentions has been completely wrong."

MacArthur's worshippers have talked a great deal about his superior understanding on the Oriental mentality," said the Daily News. "It seems possible that he may have carried over from earlier days a feeling that a haughty, and

imperturbable white man can glare down any number of Orientals by the mere glitter of his eye."

MacArthur and Truman were both condemned in a resolution passed by a large mass meeting

here last Friday night sponsored by the Chicago Labor Conference for Peace, where the main speaker was Israel Epstein, foreign editor of Allied Labor News and authority on Asia.

'Cease Fire' Drive Launched by Unions

CHICAGO.—A petition demanding a mediated peace in Korea was being circulated in Chicago shops this week, sponsored by the unions affiliated to the Chicago Labor Unity Committee.

The committee unanimously adopted a peace resolution directed to Truman and all affiliates agreed to secure the signatures of thousands of rank-and-file unionists to the proposals for a quick settlement of the war crisis.

"Regardless of who is responsible for the Korean conflict," the CLUC resolution declared, "We call on President Truman to issue a cease-fire order through the UN Security Council, with troops of both sides taking non-combat positions where they are so that rational negotiations among the heads of the nations involved may take place within the framework of UN to the end that peace may take the place of warfare."

Ray Dennis, secretary of the committee which combines all unions here recently expelled from the CIO, said that each affiliate will sponsor a petition containing its own version of these basic proposals.

McCARRAN LAW MARKS 3rd U.S. HYSTERIA — BIDDLE

CHICAGO. — The McCarran Law marks the third wave of national hysteria in U. S. history, Francis Biddle, former attorney general and now chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, declared here last week.

Speaking at Roosevelt College, Biddle compared the McCarran Act to the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798 and to the Palmer Raids of the 1920's, when legally elected New York legislators were

not permitted to take their seats because they were socialists.

"The McCarran Act is a jumble of unwise and impractical efforts to secure the country by an attempt to control thought," Biddle declared.

His speech was marked by red-baiting in which he frequently took the line of the most rabid witchhunters, referring to what he called "the Russian menace."

Worker Sub Drive Off to Good Start

CHICAGO.—First results trickled in this week from the Illinois Worker sub drive—indicating that readers were getting off to a good start. Business Manager Sara Hayden

said that some readers reported three to five subscriptions each in the first week of the drive.

"I'm sure that Truman's A-bomb announcement had something to do with it," she said, "People reacted to that in one of the best ways they know how—by getting more readers for our paper."

MRS. HAYDEN also reported on impressive campaign activities getting under way in several parts

of the city. On the South Side, the Worker Boosters Club has arranged for a get-together of readers on Dec. 17, where campaign activity will be rallied.

December 17-18 will be the first target dates of the drive, with the goal being 20 percent achievement of quotas by that date. It is expected that much of this goal will be achieved on the basis of renewal of subscriptions.

Broyles Will Re-Introduce Same Thought Control Bills

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—State Sen. Paul Broyles of Mount Vernon disclosed this week that the American Legion had once again given him the job of trying to run a set of thought-control bills through the Illinois Legislature.

The same bills, toned down just a bit, will be thrown into the hopper once again, notwithstanding the fact that they were overwhelmingly defeated in the last session of the Legislature.

In an interview here, Broyles declared that the Foley Square trial had shown him how the Communists could be successfully attacked.

Two of his bills, he indicated,

will be aimed at teachers, authorizing that they be fired where they do not come up to American Legion standards of thought control.

The third bill provides five-year jail sentences for members of so-called "communist front" organizations.

These bills, originally designed by the Illinois American Legion were introduced in 1949 after a "Broyles Commission" was set up which then went through the motions of conducting an expensive "investigation." However, the bills were not only defeated but the commission itself was voted into oblivion.



HAROLD WARD (right), financial secretary of UE-FE Local 108 at McCormick Works, is shown at the World Peace Congress in Warsaw. With him here is Jackie Clark of Los Angeles, one of the 2,800 delegates who represented more than 600,000,000 signers of the Stockholm Peace Pledge.

FEPC Fight Shapes Up For State Legislature

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.—With the opening of the 67th General Assembly just three weeks off, lines were already being drawn for the coming fight to pass a state fair employment practices law.

This—along with tax revision—shapes up as the most crucial legislation for Illinois. Since the 1949 Legislature, in which FEPC was defeated, there has been a strengthening of the forces which can compel approval of an anti-discrimination law with teeth in it.

Most important has been the formation of union fair employment committees in many shops. Their work has centered around the introduction and strengthening of fair employment clauses in union contracts. However, these committees are in a position to bring the unions into a vigorous fight for a state FEPC.

SINCE 1949, there has been a two-year period of the most blatant jimcrow practice by big employers in Illinois, wiping out every trace of the gains won in hiring and advancing of Negro workers under the World War II FEPC law.

A study by this paper reveals the following facts:

- One-third of the job requests handled by the Illinois State employment Service are discriminatory.

- Of the Negro relief clients on the relief rolls, 85 percent are looking for work and can't find it because of jimcrow.

- Negro workers, who are about 10 percent of the total labor force, today make up fully half of the unemployed—in a so-called "boom" period of high employment.

MR. LOUNEER Pemberton, industrial secretary of the Chicago Urban League, told The Worker this week of firms where jimcrow hiring restrictions are becoming even tighter.

He cited the American Can Co., and Continental Can Co., as plants where Negro workers are being screened out in the employment offices.

Similarly, jimcrow is the rule at such radio plants as Motorola, Admiral and Zenith.

Out of some 4,000 workers employed by Standard Oil in this region, said Pemberton, less than 200 are Negroes, holding menial jobs.

IT WAS revealed further that

the big public utilities in Chicago do only token hiring of Negro workers in the lowest wage categories.

A brazen example of a federal agency barring Negro workers was disclosed last week when the Railroad Retirement Board advertised for Christmas season mail handlers—white only.

Jimcrow practices in employment are considered to be worse in Illinois than in most states above the Mason-Dixon Line.

In many states, FEPC legislation has outlawed such common Illinois practices as jimcrow want ads in the newspapers and acceptance by the official state employment agency of discriminatory job orders.

N.U. Professors Oppose Oaths

CHICAGO.—Northwestern University professors are strongly on record against efforts of the Board of Regents to impose "loyalty oaths."

The NU Chapter of the National Association of University Professors voted to support the stand of University of California teachers fired for refusing to sign the "anti-Communist pledge."

The faculty members charged that such oaths are a violation of academic freedom.

"If the Board of Regents is upheld here," said Prof. Moody E. Prior of the English Dept., "then there is an open door for them to do anything."

ILLINOIS
DuSABLE
EDITION

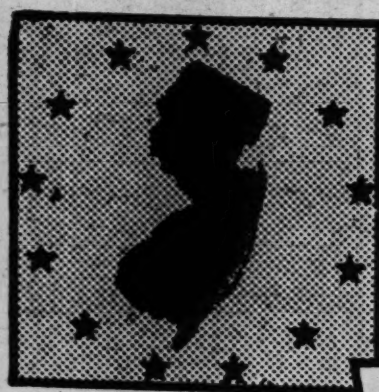
The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 309 N. Wells St., Rm. 201, Chicago 2, Ill. Phone RA 6-5590.

Editor: CARL HIRSCH

Unionists Demand Big 5 Peace Parleys

See
Page 4



**NEW JERSEY
EDITION**

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XV, No. 50 26 December 10, 1950
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

This Was No 'Mistake'!

An Editorial

THE "MISTAKEN" EXECUTION of a Negro worker by the State of North Carolina on March 18, 1949, constitutes so patent a violation of the victim's right to "due process" that federal investigation of the entire affair is warranted. (See story on bottom of page.)

For what can be a graver violation of a man's Constitutional rights than to murder him "by mistake"?

The State of North Carolina MURDERED Emmett Garner—that is putting the matter plainly.

The trial judge, Luther Hamilton of Morehead City, by his own admission, shares that crime.

Gov. Kerr Scott, by allowing Garner to go to the gas chamber after the trial judge, court clerk, entire jury and parole officer had notified him of a miscarriage of justice, also shares in that guilt.

And the entire thing was no "mistake." It was the customary procedure of using the death penalty to intimidate the Negro people.

The people of North Carolina and the rest of the country should demand that Attorney General McGrath institute immediate action against Judge Hamilton for murder and Gov. Scott as an accessory, and investigate the use of the death penalty by state governments as a weapon of political intimidation and economic exploitation of the Negro people.

The people should also demand that the State of North Carolina make full restitution to the family of Emmett Garner for criminally depriving this Negro worker of his life.



WORLD ASKS PEACE BUT WASHINGTON ANSWERS 'NO'

— See Page 3 —

Negro Executed in Ghastly 'Mistake'

By Ralph Clayton

RALEIGH, N. C.—The execution on March 18, 1949, of Emmett Garner, a Negro worker, on charges of first degree murder was "all a mistake," according to information released to the North Carolina press last week.

The sensational disclosure came from former Superior Court Judge Luther Hamilton of Morehead City, N. C., who presided at the trial of Garner. Judge Hamilton told the Associated Press he permitted the case to go to the jury on the count of first degree murder because Solicitor Jack Hook had urged it and he had believed it would have a "wholesome effect" on the community.

Judge Hamilton said he did not send the Negro to prison "to be executed." He said that if he had known he would be executed, "I never would have

let the jury pass on the question of first degree murder."

He said he believed that even if the jury convicted Garner the Governor would intervene if the trial judge recommended mercy. The Judge, the acting paroles commissioner, the twelve jurors at the trial, and others all urged executive clemency.

But Governor Kerr Scott refused to grant clemency to the condemned Negro worker, and he was sent to the gas chamber.

Garner was tried and convicted on charges of murdering his wife, but the revelations by Judge Hamilton cast doubt on the Negro's guilt of any crime. Judge Hamilton's reference to his belief that the conviction and sentence would have a "wholesome effect" on the community is seen by Negro North Carolinians as just another proof of the

use by law enforcement authorities of the death penalty for the purpose of intimidating and terrifying Negro people.

But Southern white newspapers stop far short of such conclusions in their characterization of the affair. Thus, the *Charlotte Observer* of Nov. 26, under the title of "A Judge's Tragic Error," editorializes that "it certainly has the appearance of a tragic miscarriage of justice resulting from the grave error of a judge followed by a tragic mistake on the part of the Governor. Such disclosures must be disquieting to the public."

As yet, no leading white spokesman has proposed any kind of restitution by the state to the family of the dead man, or any modification of the Jimcrow legal system which is accustomed to frame-up and legally-lynch Negroes in order to maintain the system of oppression.

Rulings Open Was for Rent Boosts in City

Congressional maneuverings this week indicated that some kind of weakened federal rent controls will be passed extending from two to three months after the current law's expiration on Dec. 31, 1950. Although President Truman has asked for a limited extension of three months, his leaders in Congress have put up little fight for such a measure.

Lax administration attitudes to continued controls may also be seen in a statement by Michael V. DiSalle, Truman price administrator, who has told the Senate Banking group that he plans to start a drive for a "rigid program of voluntary controls." Past experience has amply shown that "voluntary" controls are non-existent controls and DiSalle's statement indicates that the Administration is preparing to give the realty interests as well as the food trusts a field day in profits.

The Housing Expeditor's office

has already revealed that at the present time some 40,000,000 units throughout the country are not covered by controls while 20,000,000 units are. Tighe E. Woods, Housing Expeditor, also disclosed that 1,703 communities of 1,000 or more persons have not yet acted to have controls extended either through state or community action. This means that if rent controls are not continued after December 31, many of the 20,000,000 units will be decontrolled.

IN NEW YORK STATE, Dewey's rent commission last week issued a series of regulations which permitted landlords to open the

door to rent boosts. Announcing the regulations, Joseph D. Goldrick, state rent administrator, said the rules were "fair to both landlord and tenants. He said that while the Legislature had intended that rent controls be ended in the state by next year, the international crisis may cause a continued shortage in housing and that some kind of control may be necessary despite his "aversion" to them.

Tenants' groups throughout New York City are preparing to go to Albany on Jan. 16 to demand strengthened controls with a program for rent rollbacks and eviction moratoriums.

Framed Negro GI Appeals for Aid

Writes Mother: Sentenced to 20 Years 'Because of Prejudice'

By Buddy Green

RICHMOND, Cal.—"If I had listened to what you said," wrote a young Negro soldier to his mother from a prison cell in Japan, "I would not be in the jail house today, I would not have been in the army period." Mrs. Cornelia Long, 1560 N. Sixth St., Richmond, has received two letters from Fred Covitt, her 23-year-old soldier son, since he was sentenced in August to 20 years in prison by a court-martial in Korea.

In Covitt's first letter, written in September, he said: "Dear Mother: Just a few lines to let you know I am back in Japan. I am well and being well taken care of, but right now I'm mad as hell. I was charged and convicted of disobeying a direct order and sentenced to 20 years in prison. Mom, this all took place on the battle front.

"It seems to me this was all done because of prejudice. When I receive my record of trial, I'll send it home. Please contact the NAACP and ask them to take an interest in my case.

"There are many more fellows who are being caused to suffer from the injustices practiced in Korea. Tell the National Association of my sentence."

Mrs. Long said Covitt enlisted in the Army for 18 months in 1946 and after that he reenlisted for three years. She said he was stationed in Japan and was with the first Negro troops to enter Korea (the 24th Infantry Regiment).

In Covitt's second letter, dated Oct. 2, he told his stepfather, Robert Long, a construction laborer, "Don't feel too hard about me, because I have no done anything wrong."

Seeking to console his mother, Covitt wrote, "Just remember, it could have been worse, you could have received a telegram telling of my death instead of this letter."

Mrs. Long said she had not spoken to the local NAACP about the case yet because "a friend" advised her to wait until she had received all the details from her son.

In the second letter, he again asked her to contact the NAACP. "I know they (NAACP) can do some good," he wrote, "because too many of our people are getting messed-up on the hump over here." He also asked for some cigarettes and candy—"right away."



FRED COVITT

Army Tries to Quiet 'Free Gilbert' Demands

The Judge Advocate General's Office in Washington this week sought to quiet the demands for freedom of Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert with hints that the young Negro officer, framed by an all-white court martial in Korea, could be free in 1956. Lieut. Gilbert was sentenced to die last September 6 for allegedly refusing to carry out a suicide mission. President Truman, instead of ordering him free, or at least a new trial commuted the death sentence to 20 years at hard labor.

The young officer's family and friends were shocked at the severity of the President's action in the face of professed innocence and the questionable legality of his "trial." There followed a mass campaign of protest against Truman's action.

According to the Judge Advocate General's Office, Gilbert will have to serve his sentence—with time off for good behavior—as the President's action just about closes out the possibility of a new trial. There is no appeal against the President's decision and a new son

trial can be obtained by lawyers who now have the burden of proving "good cause" to the very men who have endorsed their victim's present punishment. In the light of this fact the President's action assumes a new viciousness.

HOWEVER, an Army spokesman told lawyers and the press that prisoners are normally given two-thirds time off their sentences for "good behaviour" with the right to apply for parole annually after serving six months.

Mrs. Kay Gilbert, mother of two small children and expecting a third, declared that she would continue the fight for her husband's freedom. The three attorneys presently working on the legal angles of the case are, Judge

hometown; Frank Reeves, NAACP lawyer, and Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau.

In keeping Gilbert in prison the Army brass has won its objective of "making an example" of Gilbert before Negro soldiers who have a distaste for jimcrow in the Armed forces. Truman's 20-years-at-hard-labor decision in the case was viewed by Gilbert's supporters as an expression of solidarity by the Chief Executive with the openly racist white officers who command Negro troops in Korea.

The protest movement against the Gilbert sentence, led in the main by youth groups in New York and other cities, is directed against the jimcrow set up in the Armed Forces as the source of Negro frame-ups.

Scanning the News

Bi-Partisan Jimcrow

Five hundred Negro churches in Detroit condemned the armed attack of 200 cops on the home of Charles M. Gordy, 53-year-old Ford worker. One cop was killed after Gordy defended his home against illegal entry and he is now under arrest. . . . The Progressive Party National Committee blasted the 20-year sentence for Lt. Gilbert and the indictment of CRC



SEN. TYDINGS

Secretary William Patterson as examples of the "vicious jimcrow character of our government's bi-partisan foreign policy." . . . Brooklyn residents won a court suit to permit Henry Winston, Communist Party national organizational secretary, to travel to Brooklyn. Winston, one of the Communist '11,' was not permitted to cross to that borough under terms of his bail bond. . . . Negroes have won skilled jobs at Chrysler's Plymouth plant in Detroit for the first time in the plant's history. . . . The University of Tennessee defied the U. S. Supreme Court and rejected five Negroes who had applied for enrollment. . . . The New York State Committee Against Discrimination has failed to act against the refusal of a Brooklyn hotel to rent to a Negro, James Watts, although the case was filed one month ago. . . .

A delegation of 125 Negro and white southern "pilgrims" paid homage to Klan-fighting Federal Judge J. Waites Waring in Charleston, S. C. . . . Maryland and Washington, D. C., cops refused protection to a Washington Negro housewife, Mrs. James C. Johnson, driven out of her home by white hoodlums. . . . Sen. Millard Tydings of Maryland will throw a \$50,000 party for his daughter's debut into Washington society. . . .

Virtually every municipal government in Cuba has condemned the attacks upon the Puerto Rican independence movement. . . . The South African government has been using planes as well as armed patrols in a giant manhunt of 500 Africans who have defied a government attempt to destroy their cattle.

Raids Rebuffed

An American Jewish Labor Council delegation, headed by Leon Strauss, vice-president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, asked the State Department to set aside funds to fight anti-Semitism in Western Europe and the Arab lands. . . . People in West Germany answer American lecturers on "democracy" with taunts about the McCarran Act, says Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union. . . . The American Slav Congress requested the U. S. Senate to probe the rearming of Nazis in West Germany. . . . Ludwig Doerr, Nazi torturer at Malhausen Concentration Camp, was freed by West German authorities after serving seven years of a life sentence. . . .

Wisconsin University Journalism Professor Henry Ladd condemned the McCarran Act. . . . Four times as much money has been appropriated for McCarran Act enforcement than has been set aside for rent controls. . . . Communist Party leaders requested the McCarran Subversive Activities Control Board to postpone a hearing on the Party. . . . Three hundred and fifty-six delegates in New York City mapped a nationwide fight against the government's deportation drive. . . . Thomas Mann, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature, will be honorary co-chairman of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. . . . Anthony Cattonar, one of the deportation drive victims, will be honored by his union, UE Local 475. . . . The Detroit Lawyers Guild blasted "loyalty" oaths for attorneys. . . .

The International Fur and Leather Workers Union has defeated every CIO raid against its 100,000 members, President Ben Gold reported to the union's executive board. . . . The company-union-minded leaders of the Progressive Metal Workers Council of Waterbury, Conn., has pulled a second switch, from CIO Shipyard to the UAW. They originally were members of Mine, Mill. . . . West Coast Longshoremen's Union Local 207, San Francisco, won a 12-cent hourly raise. . . . Output at Ford's topped 1949 by two-thirds as a result of speedup. . . . Bondholders of the Third Ave. bus lines in New York City are asking for a 15-cent fare. . . . Treasury Secretary Snyder warned that taxes will get heavier than ever. . . . Department store sales for the week ending Nov. 25 were three percent below a year ago, the government reported. . . .



BEN GOLD

The International Fur and Leather Workers Union has defeated every CIO raid against its 100,000 members, President Ben Gold reported to the union's executive board. . . .

The company-union-minded leaders of the Progressive Metal Workers Council of Waterbury, Conn., has pulled a second switch, from CIO Shipyard to the UAW. They originally were members of Mine, Mill. . . . West Coast Longshoremen's Union Local 207, San Francisco, won a 12-cent hourly raise. . . . Output at Ford's topped 1949 by two-thirds as a result of speedup. . . . Bondholders of the Third Ave. bus lines in New York City are asking for a 15-cent fare. . . . Treasury Secretary Snyder warned that taxes will get heavier than ever. . . . Department store sales for the week ending Nov. 25 were three percent below a year ago, the government reported. . . .

Nov. 25 were three percent below a year ago, the government reported. . . .

'Crusade Against Misery'

Allentown, Pa., was the first city to receive "dog tags" as gifts from the Amvets, a small veterans' organization led by a warmongering crew. . . . The White House Conference on Children and Youth was told that the war atmosphere is having a bad effect on the development of healthy personalities in children. . . . Half of all students at Britain's Cambridge University are opposed to British participation in the Korean war. . . . Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador to the U. S., was asked to appear at Monday's rally for returning World Peace Congress delegates, at Golden Gate Ballroom, to explain his government's refusal to honor passports of American delegates. . . . Prof. Frederick Joliot-Curie, chairman of the World Peace Council, charged he was illegally detained by police while traveling through West Germany. . . . Meat rations in Britain will be cut by 20 percent. . . . The General Confederation of Italian Labor has launched a "National Crusade Against Misery." . . . Chinese miners have established their first nationwide miners union.

Labor delegations from 22 countries have visited the Soviet Union during the first nine months of this year at the invitation of Soviet trade unions. . . .

By BERNARD BURTON

JOLIOT-CURIE

BLAST STEEL INEQUALITIES

(Continued from Page 4)

will cost them—a little above nine percent—just about covers what the workers lost in buying powers since American planes started to sow "freedom" in Korea. But the steel workers also remember that they were cheated out of a raise last year when, after a long strike, the union settled for a pension-welfare plan. This is the first raise in two and a half years.

THE DEMAND for premium pay for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays has been put forward many times before, but "this time we'll really go after it," the regional officers of the steel union assured the workers here and in other steel towns. It was forgotten.

"If we don't get it now, when could we get it?" is the way one worker of Youngstown Sheet and Tube plant here put it. "Last year they told us those things can't be won on account of the drop in orders."

The issue is a very fundamental one with the steel workers. The industry, although unionized since 1937, continues to disregard holidays and weekends. A worker seldom knows more than a week ahead when his days off will fall. His five-day turn may include Saturday and Sunday each month or more frequently. The same goes for holidays.

The workers say that it is bad enough they are not accorded a right for a regular weekend and holidays off as workers in most major industries get; but if the industry cannot shut down on those days then it should at least pay a premium to those who are at work. They feel the union threw away an opportunity at this moment, when the industry is oper-

ating at full blast, to win a basic and more LASTING advance.

THE NEGRO steelworkers who in this area constitute about a fifth of the workers, are among the least enthusiastic. The majority are in the lower classifications. The fight to upgrade Negroes, even where it is waged, is only scratching the surface.

The feeling towards the raise was almost indifferent among those I talked to because back of their mind is the certainty that the rise in the cost of living is far from over. Steel workers don't eat or wear steel. But they have learned from experience that the hikes in the price of steel the companies announce along with the raises, always presages a rise in the cost of the things workers do eat, wear and use. They are only wondering how soon they will be another nine percent behind the cost of living rise.

The luster of the "victory" Murray claimed wore off when the workers saw in the local papers that Weirton Steel which deals with a company union, announced a 15-cent hourly base raise with half-cent increases for each classification. American Rolling Mills, also company-unionized, granted a raise averaging 18½ cents an hour.

THE WORKERS know these companies are not behind others on the level of profits and they wonder why Murray didn't press for a more adequate raise.

There are, of course, other issues Murray forgot in negotiations. The workers have long ago been demanding a drastic revision of the grievance machinery so they would either have a quick settle-

ment of complaints or the right to strike over them. Only a small percentage of the grievances filed ever get processed. Many workers take the attitude that it is useless to file them. The union is discredited. Then there is the ever-rising speedup now spurred on by the war cry. The workers stress that, as after previous wage rounds, the squeeze for higher productivity will also be intensified.

Above everything is the cloud of a wage freeze. Speaking before the Chicago CIO convention just before the raise was announced, Murray said he opposed a freeze on the ground of "inequality." He called for a restoration of the purchasing power lost since Korea and a stiffer tax on profits, before a freeze is discussed. Presumably, that condition will be met after Congress enacts a new tax plan to pay for the new war demands, and Murray will no longer oppose a freeze.

THE SADDEST PART of the picture in the steel town that strikes an outside observer is the dormancy of the union's locals. The steel workers, by now, take the condition in stride. It is "natural" in most cases that only a score or two are involved in any local's activity, or even so much as attend its "membership" meetings. The union's top officialdom wants it that way. They are more content if the members confine themselves to parting with two dollars a month for dues, on a check-off, and stay home.

That, I believe, is the key to the situation in the steel town today. There will be no real change and the top officialdom will not pressure for a real advance, until more of the rank and file is stirred to activity and the feeling that the United Steelworkers of America is their union and they can make of it a real weapon for better conditions.

World Asks

(Continued from Page 3)

Keating, Dublin saloonkeeper: "Truman seems a bit trigger happy with his atombomb." Antonine Durand, 50-year-old caretaker of the French National Assembly in Paris: "After the Americans, the others will start using it, too, and then we'll get it."

Representatives of 40,000 young British electrical workers urged their government to support all efforts to ban atomic and other mass murder weapons, and demanded negotiation to end the threat of World War III. All under the age of 23, they met at the Second Youth Conference of the electrical union in Folkestone, England.

IN MacARTHUR'S own bailiwick, the Mayor of Hiroshima opposed the use of the same bomb that wrecked his city of 343,000. That bomb killed 78,150, injured 37,000, and 13,000 are still reported missing. Shinzo Hamai, the Mayor, declared: "As one who has seen what the atomic bomb can do, I can advise all parties that they should make every effort to settle the Korean matter by peaceful, diplomatic means. Even when they have exhausted these efforts, they should sit down and try again."

The rapidly growing world-wide demand for negotiations by the U. S. with the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union brought similar demands in this country.

An influential group of New England bankers, industrialists and business leaders urged Truman to withdraw United Nations troops from Korea and the U. S. Seventh Fleet from Formosan waters, and accede the seating of Chinese People's Republic delegates in the UN.

The group, called the "Dover Group" because they met in Dover, Mass., in 1948 to ask a tempering of U. S. cold war policies, is composed of Thomas Dudley Cabot, director United Fruit Co.; First National Bank of Boston; Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor; Thomas Hopkinson Eliot, ex-Congressman, government official; J. R. Killian, Jr., president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Halldan Lee, director Koppers

Co., First National Bank of Boston, U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co.; Ralph Lowell, investment banker, member of Clark, Dodge & Co., director, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.; Lewis Perry, principal Phillips Exeter Academy, and C. E. Wyzanski, Jr., internationally famous jurist.

Other signers were Lloyd Brace, Henry B. Cabot, Judge Charles C. Cabot, Charles A. Coolidge, John H. Crider, editor Boston Herald; Conrad Hobbs, Phillips Ketchum, Laurence M. Lombard, Thomas H. Mahony, Walter D. Malcolm, Stuart C. Rand, Charles M. Storey, and Joe E. Harrell, president, New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Ask A-Bomb Ban

(Continued from Page 3)

shipping workers sent a round-robin telegram to Truman to end the war in Korea and drop his considered use of the atomic bomb. In Chicago, atomic scientists joined in the call for peace and against the bomb. In Jackson, Mich., the Ministerial Association and Jackson County of Churches wired Truman to end his A-bomb talk.

Throughout America it was the same: a tidal demand to get out of Korea rose. It was evident in labor, among church people, in colleges, and in the communities. Thousands of signatures, for instance, were being secured in Chicago on petitions to Truman demanding: (a) A UN "cease-fire" order in Korea, and (b) A negotiated peace. The petition drive was initiated by unions affiliated to the Chicago Labor Unity Committee after the parent body adopted these proposals in a resolution earlier this week.

More than 200 Protestant ministers and church members organized the Seattle Emergency Peace Assembly and sent an emissary to the United Nations and the White House with their peace program.

Students at Cornell hailed a speech there by Amirya Chakravarty, adviser to the Indian UN delegation, who urged an immediate 24-hour truce, Chinese recognition and outlawry of the A-bomb.

In Birmingham, Ala., weeping wives and mothers at a meeting of the local Marine Corps League Auxiliary wired Truman asking evacuation of Korea "to save our sons' lives."

For Morris' Intestinal Fortitude

Dear Editor:

Here is a dollar—best I can do for you to use any way you see fit. It is not simply a contribution. It is my way of expressing sympathy for George Morris, who needs

it. Anybody who can sit through those sessions of the CIO without serious stomach disorders deserves more than thanks. The same will be true of his job whenever any of the purified CIO unions convenes.

I am truly sorry for any man who has to sit there and listen to those phonies—Murray, Reuther, Quill, Carey and all the rest of the creeps licking up the Raw Deal spit. What strange creatures we have had to support from time to time! Pity the working class that pays them their ten and fifteen and twenty thousand a year apiece, while they let Truman, Taft and the bosses wipe their feet on them.

Yes, I certainly admire George Morris' guts.

A. READER.

SHOPPERS' GUIDE

Electrolysis

IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE
to Rid Yourself of
**UNWANTED
HAIR FOREVER!**

\$1 per treatment. Famous electrolysis permanently removes unwanted hair from face, arms, legs or body. Privacy guaranteed. New method. Quick results. Covered social. Men also treated. Free consultation.

SELLETTA ELECTROLYSIS
110 W. 34th St. (rdg. Bklyn)
Suites 1101-1102 • LO 4-4218

Florists

FLOWERS
AND FRUIT BASKETS
Delivered Anywhere

ROBERT RAVEN, Flowers
GR 3-8357

Insurance

CARL JACK R. BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including auto, marine, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
12 E. 7th St.
near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

For Advertising Info:
Call AL 4-7954

Opticians and Optometrists

Official IWO Optician
ASSOCIATED OPTOMETRISTS
255 W. 34th St., near Eighth Ave.
Mon.-Thurs., 9-7:30; Friday 9-6:30
Saturday 9-6 • LO 5-3345
J. P. FREEMAN, Opt.

Official IWO Bronx Optometrist
UNITY OPTICAL CO.
152 FLATBUSH AVE.
Near Atlantic Ave. — Our Only Office
ELI ROSS, Optometrist
Tel. NEVins 8-9166
DAILY 9 A.M. - 7 P.M.
SATURDAY 9 A.M. - 3 P.M.
EYES EXAMINED EYE EXERCISES

Official IWO Bronx Optometrist
**EYES EXAMINED
GLASSES FITTED**
262 E. 167th STREET, BRONX
Tel. JERome 7-0022

GOLDEN BROS.

Records

"Songs of the
International Brigade"
**BERLINER'S
MUSIC SHOP**
154 Fourth Ave. (14th St.)
Open till 10 p.m. OR 4-9400

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9444
• Quality Chinese Food •
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

**THE MOST RELIABLE PLACE
TO SEND PARCELS TO RUSSIA,
SIA, ROMANIA and ISRAEL**
Duty Prepaid Is Through

PARCELS TO RUSSIA, Inc.
391 EASTERN PARKWAY
Brooklyn 16, N. Y.
Telephone: MAin 2-1771

• LICENSED BY THE USSR •
• NEW AIR MAIL SERVICE •
Especially for Medicine
(STREPTOMYCIN)
Takes 4 or 5 days to USSR

BODY REPAIRS

GE 8-9417
• Wheel Alignment
• Welding
• Auto Painting

**18th AVENUE
AUTO BODY WORKS**
1509-15th AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A. DI CASOLI J. SHEINBERG

OFFICIAL IWO OPTICIANS
have your eyes
examined by a
competent oculist
M.D.

**UNION SQ.
OPTICAL & JEWELRY CO.**
147 Fourth Ave. (Bank Bldg.) Room 319
N. Shafer - Wm. Vogel — GR 7-7853

IN QUEENS
Complete Optical Service
Eyes Examined - Glasses Fitted
IRVING B. KARP
Optometrist
30-08-104 St. (opp. Macy's), Jamaica
Open Wed. - Sat. 9:30 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Mon., Thurs., Sat. 9:30 to 8 — OL 2-2032

MONUMENTS
WEISS MONUMENTAL WORKS
Official Monument Dealer for the IWO.
1410 WASHINGTON AVE.
Cor. 170th St., Bronx 60, N. Y.
Tel. JERome 7-6042



Classified Ads

APARTMENT EXCHANGE

3 ROOMS, Manhattan under \$40 for 4-5 rooms to \$70. CO 5-3778.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT WANTED

2½ TO 4 ROOMS, young business couple. Write to Box 179, The Worker.

APARTMENT WANTED

NEGRO urgently needs apartment. 2-3-4 rooms, Manhattan. AL 4-7954, ext. 39. Box 170, The Worker.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED

ELDERLY woman urgently needs unfurnished or furnished room. Box 180, The Worker.

APARTMENT SUBLET

CORNER three-room elevator apartment. Sublet or share. UL 5-9259.

HELP WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER, care of 2-year-old boy, small apartment. Flatbush. 8:30-5:30 p.m. or sleep in. Starting \$35.00 weekly. Enclose references. Box 178, The Worker.

URGENTLY needed reasonable, reliable, full time. Care and board for two-year-old. MU 3-8986.

SITUATION WANTED

WOMAN desires light housekeeping job. Cook and clean. No children. Box 177, The Worker.

FOR SALE

(Appliances)

ELECTRIC FOOD MIXER, complete with Food Chopper. Reg. \$38.95. Spec. \$27.40. Standard Brand Distributors, 142-4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.), GR 3-7519.

(Automobile)

1948 HUDSON Six, original owner. Excellent condition. Must sell. Phone Mr. Albert, AL 5-5858, between 11-3.

MANDOLIN CLASS

CLASS for beginners starts Thursday, Dec. 7th, 7 p.m. Instruction free to members. Dues \$50 weekly. Don't write for information. Come and register. \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. Ages 13 and up. N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orch., 106 E. 14th St., near 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

SERVICES

ALL TIRES! TUBES! Expert body and fender work. Special to all DW readers.

LITT AUTO REPAIRS

140 West End Ave., cor. 66th St. TR 7-2554, cor 66th St. TR 7-2554.

(Painting)

PRIVATE work our specialty, good materials; reasonable prices; Metropolitan area. JE 8-4113.

(Upholstery)

SOFA reupholstered, reined, springs retied in your home, \$12. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Mornings 8-1. HYacinth 8-7887.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

ALL JOBS moving, storage, all projects, closed vans, low rates. Call Ed Wondel, JE 6-8000, day-night.

JIMMIE'S pickup service

Small loads, shortest notice; city, beach, country. WN 4-7107.

SHORE VETS, FARM LEADERS URGE END OF 'INSANE' WAR

ASBURY PARK.—Twenty-five well-known Monmouth and Ocean County citizens—farmers, veterans, civic and religious leaders—took a quarter-page ad in the Asbury Park Press yesterday to urge wires to President Truman for peaceful negotiations to prevent World War III.

"Responsible citizens can no longer be silent," they declared. "We must make ourselves heard in this most crucial moment. We must not engage in bloody conflict with the 475 million Chinese people, our traditional friends and allies."

They asked: "Wherein does

'State Wants To Kill Us,' Say Trenton 6

TRENTON.—"It looks like they still want to kill us," said Ralph Cooper, Collis English and James Thorpe Jr., three of the world famous Trenton Six, in a statement issued after Assistant Attorney General Griggs attacked the Civil Rights Congress for the way it has defended the six framed Negroes. The statement was made to Mrs. Emma English and Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, relatives of three of the defendants. They said:

"The lawyer for the State in the courtroom on Wednesday, November 29, said it was not right the way the Civil Rights Congress fights for our freedom. He said it was very bad to call our case a 'Northern Scottsboro' and to hold meetings and tell the people about the frameup against us. Well, even the N. J. Supreme Court said it was a frameup so now it looks like they still want to kill us."

"We are alive today just because the Civil Rights Congress told the whole world about the frameup against us. We hope that the people the CRC got to help us will keep on trying with the CRC to get us out of jail because all of us are innocent. They should let us out on bail right away."

During the court session referred to, two of the attorneys withdrew in the interest of the men despite the U. S. Circuit Court decision ruling that the defendants had the constitutional right to proceed with these attorneys. The Committee to Free the Trenton Six will shortly announce the names of substitute counsel.

honor lie? In peace—in stopping war—in reason—in wisdom—in understanding and mediation."

The Press, which printed the ad after a two-day delay, ran a front page notice red-baiting it "because it so closely follows the arguments employed by apologists for Russia" and taunted its sponsors to "show their good faith" by cabling it for publication in Soviet newspapers. Individual sponsors queried by The Worker said they'd be glad to do it if they had the money.

"Force begets force," they declared. "Is there no end to this madness? Are we puppets who will permit Gen. MacArthur to decide our fate? Are we so dulled by the constant barrage of war propaganda that we are afraid to insist, boldly and sharply, that the genius which produced so many spiritual and material benefits for mankind should be applied to solving the differences between nations? If we want to live—we must stop this war now!"

Signers of the ad were Joseph Abate, Mrs. Charles Baker, Eve Benson, Rev. Samuel Buntin, Leonard Cherner, Mrs. Arthur Davis, Franklin Folsom, Morris Fried, William Frost, Hugh Fuller, A. Goldstein, Leona Ham, George Patrick Herbert, Harry Hirsch, Bert Levine, A. H. Levitt, Bernard Maketansky, Gregorio Prestopino, John Perry, Rev. R. C. Ransom, Lou Slocum, Eugene Slade, Sol Sobsey and Bert Szoda.

Du Ponts Bared In Amboy Blast

SOUTH AMBOY.—The delicate hand of E. I. duPont de Nemours Co.—U.S. capitalism's most powerful "merchant-of-death" corporation—was bared this week in the Cold War holocaust that snuffed out 31 lives here May 19.

Testimony before a Congressional committee here to investigate the disaster built up to the fact that the fatal munitions shipment was sent to this town by duPont's Hercules Powder Co. in brazen disregard of an official Coast Guard order marking South Amboy out of bounds for explosive cargoes.

So sharply did the circumstances point to duPont's powerful "drag" with Army and Navy top brass (the billion-dollar company makes the A-bomb for the Government) that Rep. A. F. Weichel of Ohio broke in to exclaim: "Maybe this whole thing should be investigated in Washington. What kind of an

Ledger: 'Get Out Now!'

NEWARK.—New Jersey's most rabid pro-war paper, the Newark Star-Ledger, this week chalked off the Korean war as "hopeless" and urged the government to "get our boys out."

Less than one week before, the Ledger had called for immediate atomic war in screaming front-page editorials. Only two days before, it had lashed out at European government heads as "idiots" for fearing World War III.

Clue to the Star-Ledger's turn-about was not only the military reverses in Korea and European aversion to atomic war, but refusal of people right here to go along with the paper's war incitations. Typical of its war promotion last week

was a page one editorial titled "Speak UP—Your Life Is a Target!" in which readers were implored to wire President Truman supporting his bid for use of the A-bomb. Star-Ledger readers apparently took the title seriously—but drew their own conclusions.

Foreshadowing a possible shift in State Department tactics as the result of the Korean fiasco and the Truman-Attlee conference, the Ledger called for a "war of attrition" conducted from Japan, Formosa and the Philippines. Holding its pro-war stand to the bitter end, it declared of Korea: "There is nothing left to do but get our boys out and salvage what war material we can for future use."

Jerseyans Nix Bomb In Hudson Survey

UNION CITY.—A majority of Hudson County citizens is opposed to use of the atom-bomb in the Korean war. That is the conclusion of the Hudson Dispatch, conservative daily newspaper here, after a survey in which "fear of reprisal" loomed as the thought

expressed by most persons interviewed. Maj. Arthur H. Einbeck, West New York Civil defense director, said: "If we use the bomb now, we must expect retaliation. Russia . . . has no more than 2 or 3 real centers which are vulnerable to the bomb. . . . We have 40 to 50 centers open to attack. . . . We know that Russia has the bomb and the ability to place it anywhere on the face of the earth—and at present we have no adequate defense."

Significantly, Maj. Einbeck likened the A-bomb to poison gas, which was banned by international agreement and not used by either side in World War II—as the Stockholm Appeal has proposed now for atomic warfare.

MOST CLERGYMEN—including at least one Catholic priest—strongly opposed use of the bomb. Outspoken was Rabbi Sidney Nissenbaum of Temple Beth-El, North Bergen: "I am against its use. I believe use of the atom bomb, which is an instrument of mass and of total murder, is morally wrong and irreligious. It would destroy reverence for life, and all religion has taught us in regard to sacredness of human beings."

"Very inhuman," was the comment of Rev. Samuel C. Sharp of North Bergen Church of God. "I felt its use in the last war was unnecessary. No sacrifice is equal to that of human life."

Said Rev. Cornelius J. Boyle, pastor of St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church, Weehawken: "I don't think we should drop the atomic bomb. The result would be great destruction and many innocent lives would be lost. I think the world should look for another solution." Rev. Boyle advised "a return to prayer—particularly on the part of our leaders."

Rev. Lewis Kuester of the Seacaus Reformed Church warned that initial use of the A-bomb "would result in defeat rather than victory for that particular country."

SIGNIFICANTLY, even those who favored use of the bomb did so out of a desperate but confused desire for peace. Typical was Mrs. Edith Jurisch of West N. Y., mother of a combat marine in the Korean

theater: "I am in favor of anything they can do to end the war rapidly . . . Just so that our boys are not harmed by it . . ."

The Dispatch itself took a strong editorial stand against the bomb and, under the impact of the Korean disaster, bitterly assailed the entire adventure as one in which Americans "were sent on a supposed crusade for freedom by Mr. Truman even before the United Nations had given official approval."

Of the bomb, the Dispatch said soberly: "If the U.S. uses the A-bomb first, we don't see how World War III could be prevented. This nation used it for the first time in history in World War II because there was no fear of retaliation, and the shameful devastation of defenseless Hiroshima and Nagasaki still torments the nation's conscience."

MAYOR JOHN KENNY meanwhile did his best to stir up war hysteria by calling for "atom-bomb first aid courses" in Jersey City schools. Eloquent answer was given Kenny by the Hudson County Communist Party, which put out a leaflet headed, "How to Protect Yourself Against the Atom Bomb"—and declared, very simply: "The best way to protect yourself against the atom bomb is to ban the atom bomb."

AFL Teachers Wire Truman: No A-bomb!

NEWARK.—The N. J. State Federation of Teachers (AFL) this week wired President Truman opposing use of the atom bomb.

In a telegram signed by Edith J. Tuchner, SFT secretary, the teachers' executive council said: "Aware of our great responsibility to the children we teach, and believing that the Atomic Bomb is a weapon of civilian destruction, the N. J. State Federation of Teachers urges the U. S. Government not to initiate use of the atomic bomb, and to re-examine its approaches toward a solution of grave world problems."

7 More N. J. Dead In 'K-Bomb' Fires

New Jersey's pre-winter toll of K-Bomb victims—men, women and children murdered in kerosene-stove flash fires—mounted to eight last week. Storm winds brought need for added heat in homes throughout the state—and in four cities the kerosene stove, still forced on thousands of families by the profit-hungry landlord lobby, struck again as it does with every touch of cold weather.

IN JERSEY CITY an exploding kerosene stove sent fire roaring through two tenement houses at 785-787 Ocean Ave. It killed little Emanuel (Sonny) Hemphill, 7 years

old; Mrs. Christina Jackson, 58, and Julius Bryant, 47. It made more than 20 families homeless.

IN RARITAN TWP., near New Brunswick, a K-Bomb blast razed a rooming house converted from an old dance hall. Dead were Paul Suha, 74; James Nagy, 38, and

Michael Dobo, 52.

IN BORDENTOWN the victim was Mrs. Ronnie Carthan, burned to death when wind driving down a chimney exploded a kerosene stove in a three-family tenement.

IN NEWARK a 15-year-old girl heroine, Arna Motley of 51 Hayes St., prevented a double tragedy when she rushed through flames to warn neighbors in time to save a woman and her baby. The fire, which gutted the four-story tenement, started in the cellar—where kerosene was stored in open drums for use in the building's individual heat stoves.

With the exception of the Raritan Twp. men, all the dead and homeless were Negroes. So was last month's victim, an 8-month-old baby girl killed in a Lakewood kerosene blast.

The kerosene stove is standard equipment in this state's jimmecrow tenement areas.

A REAL Civil Defense Plan

THIS IS THE WORKER'S PLATFORM to help end New Jersey's firetrap murders:

- Wipe out the real estate corporations' "ghetto racket"; outlaw segregated housing.
- Enact statewide uniform codes, setting a time limit to compel landlords to install central heating in all city tenements instead of the murderous kerosene stove.
- In rural areas, enforce rigid inspection to compel landlords to provide two doors, fire extinguishers and chimney outlets.
- Jail the criminal landlords who fail to provide adequate safety requirements.
- Stop the Insane Cold War—and use the money to build decent, low-cost public housing!

VICTORY... IN 3 ACTS

NEWARK.—This is a short drama in three acts—and a moral proving that tinplate police-staters are having a tough time making their attacks on the people's civil liberties stick.

It began when John Keenan's cops arrested Gar Sparks, well known artist, for distributing Civil Rights Congress cards exposing the Jersey City "little McCarran Act."

Act 2 took place in Magistrate's Court, where Sparks appeared to answer phony charges of soliciting without a permit. Courtroom

hangers-on picked up their eyebrows when CRC secretary Lewis Morose appeared. They began to buzz uncomfortably when a stenotypist—usually unheard of in "minor" police cases—showed up with her machine. And they began to send urgent messages into the judge's chambers when Solomon Gohat, nationally known civil rights attorney, walked in shortly before court opened.

Act 3 was very short. Sparks walked out with the charge against him dropped without

HARLEM Edition of the WORKER

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XV, No. 50 26 December 10, 1950
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

This Was No 'Mistake'!

An Editorial

THE "MISTAKEN" EXECUTION of a Negro worker by the State of North Carolina on March 18, 1949, constitutes so patent a violation of the victim's right to "due process" that federal investigation of the entire affair is warranted. (See story on bottom of page.)

For what can be a graver violation of a man's Constitutional rights than to murder him "by mistake"?

The State of North Carolina MURDERED Emmett Garner—that is putting the matter plainly.

The trial judge, Luther Hamilton of Morehead City, by his own admission, shares that crime.

Gov. Kerr Scott, by allowing Garner to go to the gas chamber after the trial judge, court clerk, entire jury and parole officer had notified him of a miscarriage of justice, also shares in that guilt.

And the entire thing was no "mistake." It was the customary procedure of using the death penalty to intimidate the Negro people.

The people of North Carolina and the rest of the country should demand that Attorney General McGrath institute immediate action against Judge Hamilton for murder and Gov. Scott as an accessory, and investigate the use of the death penalty by state governments as a weapon of political intimidation and economic exploitation of the Negro people.

The people should also demand that the State of North Carolina make full restitution to the family of Emmett Garner for criminally depriving this Negro worker of his life.



WORLD ASKS PEACE BUT WASHINGTON ANSWERS 'NO'

— See Page 3 —

Negro Executed in Ghastly 'Mistake'

By Ralph Clayton

RALEIGH, N. C.—The execution on March 18, 1949, of Emmett Garner, a Negro worker, on charges of first degree murder was "all a mistake," according to information released to the North Carolina press last week.

The sensational disclosure came from former Superior Court Judge Luther Hamilton of Morehead City, N. C., who presided at the trial of Garner. Judge Hamilton told the Associated Press he permitted the case to go to the jury on the count of first degree murder because Solicitor Jack Hook had urged it and he had believed it would have a "wholesome effect" on the community.

Judge Hamilton said he did not send the Negro to prison "to be executed." He said that if he had known he would be executed "I never would have

let the jury pass on the question of first degree murder."

He said he believed that even if the jury convicted Garner the Governor would intervene if the trial judge recommended mercy. The Judge, the acting paroles commissioner, the twelve jurors at the trial, and others all urged executive clemency.

But Governor Kerr Scott refused to grant clemency to the condemned Negro worker, and he was sent to the gas chamber.

Garner was tried and convicted on charges of murdering his wife, but the revelations by Judge Hamilton cast doubt on the Negro's guilt of any crime. Judge Hamilton's reference to his belief that the conviction and sentence would have a "wholesome effect" on the community is seen by Negro North Carolinians as just another proof of the

use by law enforcement authorities of the death penalty for the purpose of intimidating and terrifying Negro people.

But Southern white newspapers stop far short of such conclusions in their characterization of the affair. Thus, the *Charlotte Observer* of Nov. 26, under the title of "A Judge's Tragic Error," editorializes that "it certainly has the appearance of a tragic miscarriage of justice resulting from the grave error of a judge followed by a tragic mistake on the part of the Governor. Such disclosures must be disquieting to the public."

As yet, no leading white spokesman has proposed any kind of restitution by the state to the family of the dead man, or any modification of the jimcrow legal system which is accustomed to frame-up and legally-lynch Negroes in order to maintain the system of oppression.

Rulings Open Was for Rent Boosts in City

Congressional maneuverings this week indicated that some kind of weakened federal rent controls will be passed extending from two to three months after the current law's expiration on Dec. 31, 1950. Although President Truman has asked for a limited extension of three months, his leaders in Congress have put up little fight for such a measure.

Lax administration attitudes to continued controls may also be seen in a statement by Michael V. DiSalle, Truman price administrator, who has told the Senate Banking group that he plans to start a drive for a "rigid program of voluntary controls." Past experience has amply shown that "voluntary" controls are non-existent controls and DiSalle's statement indicates that the Administration is preparing to give the realty interests as well as the food trusts a field day in profits.

The Housing Expeditor's office

has already revealed that at the present time some 40,000,000 units throughout the country are not covered by controls while 20,000,000 units are. Tighe E. Woods, Housing Expeditor, also disclosed that 1,703 communities of 1,000 or more persons have not yet acted to have controls extended either through state or community action. This means that if rent controls are not continued after December 31, many of the 20,000,000 units will be decontrolled.

IN NEW YORK STATE, Dewey's rent commission last week issued a series of regulations which permitted landlords to open the

door to rent boosts. Announcing the regulations, Joseph D. McGoldrick, state rent administrator, said the rules were "fair to both landlord and tenants. He said that while the Legislature had intended that rent controls be ended in the state by next year, the international crisis may cause a continued shortage in housing and that some kind of control may be necessary despite his "aversion" to them.

Tenants' groups throughout New York City are preparing to go to Albany on Jan. 16 to demand strengthened controls with a program for rent rollbacks and eviction moratoriums.

Framed Negro GI Appeals for Aid

Writes Mother: Sentenced to 20 Years 'Because of Prejudice'
By Buddy Green

RICHMOND, Cal.—"If I had listened to what you said," wrote a young Negro soldier to his mother from a prison cell in Japan, "I would not be in the jail house today, I would not have been in the army period." Mrs. Cornelia Long, 1560 N. Sixth St., Richmond, has received two letters from Fred Covitt, her 23-year-old soldier son, since he was sentenced in August to 20 years in prison by a court-martial in Korea.

In Covitt's first letter, written in September, he said: "Dear Mother: Just a few lines to let you know I am back in Japan. I am well and being well taken care of, but right now I'm mad as hell. I was charged and convicted of disobeying a direct order and sentenced to 20 years in prison. Mom, this all took place on the battle front."

"It seems to me this was all done because of prejudice. When I receive my record of trial, I'll send it home. Please contact the NAACP and ask them to take an interest in my case."

"There are many more fellows who are being caused to suffer from the injustices practiced in Korea. Tell the National Association of my sentence."

Mrs. Long said Covitt enlisted in the Army for 18 months in 1946 and after that he reenlisted for three years. She said he was stationed in Japan and was with the first Negro troops to enter Korea (the 24th Infantry Regiment).

In Covitt's second letter, dated Oct. 2, he told his stepfather, Robert Long, a construction laborer, "Don't feel too hard about me, because I have no done anything wrong."

Seeking to console his mother, Covitt wrote, "Just remember, it could have been worse, you could have received a telegram telling of my death instead of this letter."

Mrs. Long said she had not spoken to the local NAACP about the case yet because "a friend" advised her to wait until she had received all the details from her son.

In the second letter, he again asked her to contact the NAACP. "I know they (NAACP) can do some good," he wrote, "because too many of our people are getting messed-up on the hump over here." He also asked for some cigarettes and candy—"right away."



FRED COVITT

Army Tries to Quiet 'Free Gilbert' Demands

The Judge Advocate General's Office in Washington this week sought to quiet the demands for freedom of Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert with hints that the young Negro officer, framed by an all-white court martial in Korea, could be free in 1956. Lieut. Gilbert was sentenced to die last September 6 for allegedly refusing to carry out a suicide mission. President Truman, instead of ordering him free, or at least a new trial, commuted the death sentence to 20 years at hard labor.

The young officer's family and friends were shocked at the severity of the President's action in the face of professed innocence and the questionable legality of his "trial." There followed a mass campaign of protest against Truman's action.

According to the Judge Advocate General's Office, Gilbert will have to serve his sentence—with a third, declared that she would continue the fight for her husband's freedom. The three attorneys presently working on the case are, Jud-

trial can be obtained by lawyers who now have the burden of proving "good cause" to the very men who have endorsed their victim's present punishment. In the light of this fact the President's action assumes a new viciousness

HOWEVER, an Army spokesman told lawyers and the press that prisoners are normally given two-thirds time off their sentences for "good behaviour" with the right to apply for parole annually after serving six months.

Mrs. Kay Gilbert, mother of two small children and expecting a third, declared that she would continue the fight for her husband's freedom. The three attorneys presently working on the case are, Jud-

hometown; Frank Reeves, NAACP lawyer, and Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau.

In keeping Gilbert in prison the Army brass has won its objective of "making an example" of Gilbert before Negro soldiers who have a distaste for jimcrow in the Armed forces. Truman's 20-years-at-hard-labor decision in the case was viewed by Gilbert's supporters as an expression of solidarity by the Chief Executive with the openly racist white officers who command Negro troops in Korea.

The protest movement against the Gilbert sentence, led in the main by youth groups in New York and other cities, is directed against the jimcrow set up in the Armed Forces as the source of Negro frame-ups.

Scanning the News

Bi-Partisan Jimcrow

Five hundred Negro churches in Detroit condemned the armed attack of 200 cops on the home of Charles M. Gordy, 53-year-old Ford worker. One cop was killed after Gordy defended his home against illegal entry and he is now under arrest. . . . The Progressive Party National Committee blasted the 20-year sentence for Lt. Gilbert and the indictment of CRC



SEN. TYDINGS

Secretary William Patterson as examples of the "vicious jimcrow character of our government's bi-partisan foreign policy." . . . Brooklyn residents won a court suit to permit Henry Winston, Communist Party national organizational secretary, to travel to Brooklyn. Winston, one of the Communist "11," was not permitted to cross to that borough under terms of his bail bond. . . . Negroes have won skilled jobs at Chrysler's Plymouth plant in Detroit for the first time in the plant's history. . . . The University of Tennessee defied the U. S. Supreme Court and re-

jected five Negroes who had applied for enrollment. . . . The New York State Committee Against Discrimination has failed to act against the refusal of a Brooklyn hotel to rent to a Negro, James Watts, although the case was filed one month ago. . . .

A delegation of 125 Negro and white southern "pilgrims" paid homage to Klan-fighting Federal Judge J. Waites Waring in Charleston, S. C. . . . Maryland and Washington, D. C., cops refused protection to a Washington Negro housewife, Mrs. James C. Johnson, driven out of her home by white hoodlums. . . . Sen. Millard Tydings of Maryland will throw a \$50,000 party for his daughter's debut into Washington society. . . .

Virtually every municipal government in Cuba has condemned the attacks upon the Puerto Rican independence movement. . . . The South African government has been using planes as well as armed patrols in a giant manhunt of 500 Africans who have defied a government attempt to destroy their cattle.

Raids Rebuffed

An American Jewish Labor Council delegation, headed by Leon Strauss, vice-president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, asked the State Department to set aside funds to fight anti-Semitism in Western Europe and the Arab lands. . . . People in West Germany answer American lecturers on "democracy" with taunts about the McCarran Act, says Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union. . . . The American Slav Congress requested the U. S. Senate to probe the rearming of Nazis in West Germany. . . . Ludwig Doerr, Nazi torturer at Malhausen Concentration Camp, was freed by West German authorities after serving seven years of a life sentence. . . .

Wisconsin University Journalism Professor Henry Ladd condemned the McCarran Act. . . . Four times as much money has been appropriated for McCarran Act enforcement than has been set aside for rent controls. . . . Communist Party leaders requested the McCarran Subversive Activities Control Board to postpone a hearing on the Party. . . . Three hundred and fifty-six delegates in New York City mapped a nationwide fight against the government's deportation drive. . . . Thomas Mann, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature, will be honorary co-chairman of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. . . . Anthony Cattonar, one of the deportation drive victims, will be honored by his union, UE Local 475. . . . The Detroit Lawyers Guild blasted "loyalty" oaths for attorneys. . . .



THOMAS MANN

The International Fur and Leather Workers Union has defeated every CIO raid against its 100,000 members, President Ben Gold reported to the union's executive board. . . .

The company-union-minded leaders of the Progressive Metal Workers Council of Waterbury, Conn., has pulled a second switch, from CIO Shipyard to the UAW. They originally were members of Mine, Mill. . . . West Coast Longshoremen's Union Local 207, San Francisco, won a 12-cent hourly raise. . . . Output at Ford's topped 1949 by two-thirds as a result of speedup. . . . Bondholders of the Third Ave. bus lines in New York City are asking for a 15-cent fare. . . .

Treasury Secretary Snyder warned that taxes will get heavier than ever. . . . Department store sales for the week ending Nov. 25 were three percent below a year ago, the government reported. . . .

'Crusade Against Misery'

Allentown, Pa., was the first city to receive "dog tags" as gifts from the Amvets, a small veterans' organization led by a warmongering crew. . . . The White House Conference on Children and Youth was told that the war atmosphere is having a bad affect on the development of healthy personalities in children. . . . Half of all students at Britain's Cambridge University are opposed to British participation in the Korean war. . . . Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador to the U. S., was asked to appear at Monday's rally for returning World Peace Congress delegates, at Golden Gate Ballroom, to explain his government's refusal to honor passports of American delegates. . . . Prof. Frederick Joliot-Curie, chairman of the World Peace Council, charged he was illegally detained by police while traveling through West Germany. . . . Meat rations in Britain will be cut by 20 percent. . . . The General Confederation of Italian Labor has launched a "National Crusade Against Misery." . . . Chinese miners have established their first nationwide miners union.

Labor delegations from 22 countries have visited the Soviet Union during the first nine months of this year at the invitation of Soviet trade unions. . . .

—By BERNARD BURTON.

BLAST STEEL INEQUALITIES

(Continued from Page 4)

will cost them—a little above nine percent—just about covers what the workers lost in buying powers since American planes started to sow "freedom" in Korea. But the steel workers also remember that they were cheated out of a raise last year when, after a long strike, the union settled for a pension-welfare plan. This is the first raise in two and a half years.

THE DEMAND for premium pay for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays has been put forward many times before, but "this time we'll really go after it," the regional officers of the steel union assured the workers here and in other steel towns. It was forgotten.

"If we don't get it now, when could we get it?" is the way one worker of Youngstown Sheet and Tube plant here put it. "Last year they told us those things can't be won on account of the drop in orders."

The issue is a very fundamental one with the steel workers. The industry, although unionized since 1937, continues to disregard holidays and weekends. A worker seldom knows more than a week ahead when his days off will fall. His five-day turn may include Saturday and Sunday each month or more frequently. The same goes for holidays.

The workers say that it is bad enough they are not accorded a right for a regular weekend and holidays off as workers in most major industries get; but if the industry cannot shut down on those days then it should at least pay a premium to those who are at work. They feel the union threw away an opportunity at this moment, when the industry is oper-

ating at full blast, to win a basic and more LASTING advance.

THE NEGRO steelworkers who in this area constitute about a fifth of the workers, are among the least enthusiastic. The majority are in the lower classifications. The fight to upgrade Negroes, even where it is waged, is only scratching the surface.

The feeling towards the raise was almost indifferent among those I talked to because back of their mind is the certainty that the rise in the cost of living is far from over. Steel workers don't eat or wear steel. But they have learned from experience that the hikes in the price of steel the companies announce along with the raises, always presages a rise in the cost of the things workers do eat, wear and use. They are only wondering how soon they will be another nine percent behind the cost of living rise.

The luster of the "victory" Murray claimed wore off when the workers saw in the local papers that Weirton Steel which deals with a company union, announced a 15-cent hourly base raise with half-cent increases for each classification. American Rolling Mills, also company-unionized, granted a raise averaging 18½ cents an hour.

THE WORKERS know these companies are not behind others on the level of profits and they wonder why Murray didn't press for a more adequate raise.

There are, of course, other issues Murray forgot in negotiations. The workers have long ago been demanding a drastic revision of the grievance machinery so they would either have a quick settle-

ment of complaints or the right to strike over them. Only a small percentage of the grievances filed ever get processed. Many workers take the attitude that it is useless to file them. The union is discredited. Then there is the ever-rising speedup now spurred on by the war cry. The workers stress that, as after previous wage rounds, the squeeze for higher productivity will also be intensified.

Above everything is the cloud of a wage freeze. Speaking before the Chicago CIO convention just before the raise was announced, Murray said he opposed a freeze on the ground of "inequality." He called for a restoration of the purchasing power lost since Korea and a stiffer tax on profits, before a freeze is discussed. Presumably, that condition will be met after Congress enacts a new tax plan to pay for the new war demands, and Murray will no longer oppose a freeze.

THE SADDEST PART of the picture in the steel town that strikes an outside observer is the dormancy of the union's locals. The steel workers, by now, take the condition in stride. It is "natural" in most cases that only a score or two are involved in any local's activity, or even so much as attend its "membership" meetings. The union's top officialdom wants it that way. They are more content if the members confine themselves to parting with two dollars a month for dues, on a check-off, and stay home.

That, I believe, is the key to the situation in the steel town today. There will be no real change and the top officialdom will not pressure for a real advance, until more of the rank and file is stirred to activity and the feeling that the United Steelworkers of America is their union and they can make of it a real weapon for better conditions.

World Asks

(Continued from Page 3)

Keating, Dublin saloonkeeper: "Truman seems a bit trigger happy with his atombomb." Antonine Durand, 50-year-old caretaker of the French National Assembly in Paris: "After the Americans, the others will start using it, too, and then we'll get it."

Representatives of 40,000 young British electrical workers urged their government to support all efforts to ban atomic and other mass murder weapons, and demanded negotiations to end the threat of World War III. All under the age of 23, they met at the Second Youth Conference of the electrical union in Folkestone, England.

IN MacARTHUR'S own bailiwick, the Mayor of Hiroshima proposed the use of the same bomb that wrecked his city of 343,000. That bomb killed 78,150, injured 37,000, and 13,000 are still reported missing. Shinzo Hamai, the Mayor, declared: "As one who has seen what the atomic bomb can do, I can advise all parties that they should make every effort to settle the Korean matter by peaceful, diplomatic means. Even when they have exhausted these efforts, they should sit down and try again."

The rapidly growing world-wide demand for negotiations by the U. S. with the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union brought similar demands in this country.

An influential group of New England bankers, industrialists and business leaders urged Truman to withdraw United Nations troops from Korea and the U. S. Seventh Fleet from Formosan waters, and accede the seating of Chinese People's Republic delegates in the UN.

The group, called the "Dover Group" because they met in Dover, Mass., in 1948 to ask a tempering of U. S. cold war policies, is composed of Thomas Dudley Cabot, director United Fruit Co.; First National Bank of Boston; Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor; Thomas Hopkinson Eliot, ex-Congressman, government official; J. R. Killian, Jr., president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Halfdan Lee, director Koppers

Co., First National Bank of Boston, U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co.; Ralph Lowell, investment banker, member of Clark, Dodge & Co., director, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.; Lewis Perry, principal Phillips Exeter Academy, and C. E. Wyzanski, Jr., internationally famous jurist.

Other signers were Lloyd Brace, Henry B. Cabot, Judge Charles C. Cabot, Charles A. Coolidge, John H. Crider, editor Boston Herald; Conrad Hobbs, Phillips Ketchum, Laurence M. Lombard, Thomas H. Mahony, Walter D. Malcolm, Stuart C. Rand, Charles M. Storey, and Joe E. Harrell, president, New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Ask A-Bomb Ban

(Continued from Page 3)

shipping workers sent a round-robin telegram to Truman to end the war in Korea and drop his considered use of the atomic bomb. In Chicago, atomic scientists joined in the call for peace and against the bomb. In Jackson, Mich., the Ministerial Association and Jackson County of Churches wired Truman to end his A-bomb talk.

Throughout America it was the same: a tidal demand to get out of Korea rose. It was evident in labor, among church people, in colleges, and in the communities. Thousands of signatures, for instance, were being secured in Chicago on petitions to Truman demanding: (a) A UN "cease-fire" order in Korea, and (b) A negotiated peace. The petition drive was initiated by unions affiliated to the Chicago Labor Unity Committee after the parent body adopted these proposals in a resolution earlier this week.

More than 200 Protestant ministers and church members organized the Seattle Emergency Peace Assembly and sent an emissary to the United Nations and the White House with their peace program.

Students a Cornell hailed a speech there by Amirya Chakravarty, adviser to the Indian UN delegation, who urged an immediate 24-hour truce, Chinese recognition and outlawry of the A-bomb.

In Birmingham, Ala., weeping wives and mothers at a meeting of the local Marine Corps League Auxiliary wired Truman asking evacuation of Korea "to save our sons' lives."

For Morris' Intestinal Fortitude

Dear Editor:

Here is a dollar—best I can do—for you to use any way you see fit. It is not simply a contribution. It is my way of expressing sympathy for George Morris, who needs

it. Anybody who can sit through those sessions of the CIO without serious stomach disorders deserves more than thanks. The same will be true of his job whenever any of the purified CIO unions convenes.

I am truly sorry for any man who has to sit there and listen to those phonies—Murray, Reuther, Quill, Carey and all the rest of the creeps licking up the Raw Deal spittle. What strange creatures we have had to support from time to time! Pity the working class that pays them their ten and fifteen and twenty thousand a year apiece, while they let Truman, Taft and the bosses wipe their feet on them.

Yes, I certainly admire George Morris' guts.

A. READER.

SHOPPERS' GUIDE

Electrolysis
IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE
to Rid Yourself of
UNWANTED HAIR FOREVER!
\$1 per treatment. Famous electrolysis removes unwanted hair permanently from face, arms, legs or body. Private sessions. New method. Quick results. Over 1000 treated. Men also treated. Free consultation.
BELLETTA ELECTROLYSIS
110 W. 54th St. (at 5th Ave.)
Office 1101-1102 • LO 3-3319

Florists
FLOWERS
AND FRUIT BASKETS
Delivered Anywhere
ROBERT RAVEN, Flowers
GR 3-8357

Insurance
CARE JACK R. BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including auto, marine, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 3-3426

Moving and Storage
FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St.
near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

For Advertising Info:
Call AL 4-7954

Opticians and Optometrists
Official IWO Optician
ASSOCIATED OPTOMETRISTS
255 W. 54th St., near Eighth Ave.
Mon.-Thurs., 9-7:30; Friday 9-6:30
Saturday 9-6 • LO 3-3343
J. P. FREEMAN, Opt.

Official IWO Optician
UNITY OPTICAL CO.
152 FLATBUSH AVE.
Near Atlantic Ave. — Our Only Office
ELI ROSS, Optometrist
Tel. NEvins 8-9166
DAILY 9 A.M. - 7 P.M.
SATURDAY 9 A.M. - 5 P.M.
EYES EXAMINED • EYE EXERCISES

Official IWO Bronx Optometrist
EYES EXAMINED GLASSES FITTED
262 E. 167th STREET, BRONX
Tel. JERome 7-0023

GOLDEN TROZ
Records
"Songs of the International Brigade"
BERLINER'S MUSIC SHOP
154 Fourth Ave. (14th St.)
Open till 10 p.m. OR 4-9400

Restaurants
JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9444
• Quality Chinese Food •
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

THE MOST RELIABLE PLACE TO SEND PARCELS TO RUSSIA, ROMANIA AND ISRAEL
Duty Prepaid Is Through

PARCELS TO RUSSIA, Inc.
391 EASTERN PARKWAY
Brooklyn 16, N. Y.
Telephone MAin 2-1771
• LICENSED BY THE USSR •
• NEW AIR MAIL SERVICE •
• Especially for Medicine (STREPTOMYCIN) •
Taken 4 or 5 days to USSR

BODY REPAIRS
GE 8-9417
• Wheel Alignment •
• Welding •
• Auto Painting •
18th AVENUE AUTO BODY WORKS
1809-18th AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A. DI CAROLI • J. SHERINIK

Official IWO Optician
UNION SQ. OPTICAL & JEWELRY CO.
147 Fourth Ave. (Bank Bldg.) Room 319
N. Shafer • Wm. Vogel — GR 7-7553

IN QUEENS
Complete Optical Service
Eyes Examined • Glasses Fitted
IRVING B. KARP
Optometrist
40-08-104 St. (opp. Macy's), Jamaica
Queens, N. Y. Tel. 528-51 to 51-5 P.M.
Mon.-Thurs. 9:30 to 6 — OL 3-2855

MONUMENTS
WEISS MONUMENTAL WORKS
Official Monument Dealer for the IWO
1410 WASHINGTON AVE.
Cor. 176th St., Bronx 54, N. Y.
Tel. JERome 7-6042

Classified Ads

APARTMENT EXCHANGE
3 ROOMS, Manhattan under \$40 for 4-6 rooms to \$70. CO 5-3778.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT WANTED
2½ TO 4 ROOMS, young business couple. Write to Box 179, The Worker.

APARTMENT WANTED
NEGRO urgently needs apartment. 2-3-4 rooms, Manhattan. AL 4-7954, ext. 59. Box 170, The Worker.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED
ELDERLY woman urgently needs unfurnished or furnished room. Box 180, The Worker.

APARTMENT SUBLET
CORNER three-room elevator apartment. Sublet or share. UL 5-9559.

HELP WANTED
HOUSEKEEPER, care of 2-year-old boy, small apartment. Flatbush. 5:30-5:30 p.m. or sleep in. Starting \$35.00 weekly. Enclose references. Box 178, The Worker.

URGENTLY needed reasonable, reliable, full time. Care and board for two-year-old. MU 3-9595.

SITUATION WANTED
WOMAN desires light housekeeping job. Cook and clean. No children. Box 177, The Worker.

FOR SALE
(Appliances)
ELECTRIC FOOD MIXER, complete with Food Chopper. Reg. \$38.95. Spec. \$27.40. Standard Brand Distributors. 143-44th Ave. (at 13th St.) GR 7-7613
80 Jackie Hill, Jamaica, Queens

1948 HUDSON Six, original owner. Excellent condition. Must sell. Phone Mr. Albert, AL 5-5658, between 11-3.

MANDOLIN CLASS
CLAS for beginners, starts Thursday, Dec. 7th, 7 p.m. Instruction free to members. Dues \$50 weekly. Don't write for information. Come and register. \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. Ages 13 and up. N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orch., 106 E. 14th St., near 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

SERVICES
ALL TIRES! TUBES!
Expert body and fender work. Special to all DW readers.
LITZ AUTO REPAIRS
140 West End Ave., cor. 66th St. TR 7-2554. cor 66th St. TR 7-2554.

(Painting)
PRIVATE work our specialty, good materials; reasonable prices; Metropolitan area. JE 8-4113.

(Upholstery)
SOPA rewebbed, refined, springs retied in your home, \$12. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Mornings 9-1. HYEsinth 8-7887.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE
ALL JOBS moving, storage, all projects, closed vans, low rates. Call Ed Wendel. JE 3-8000, day-night.

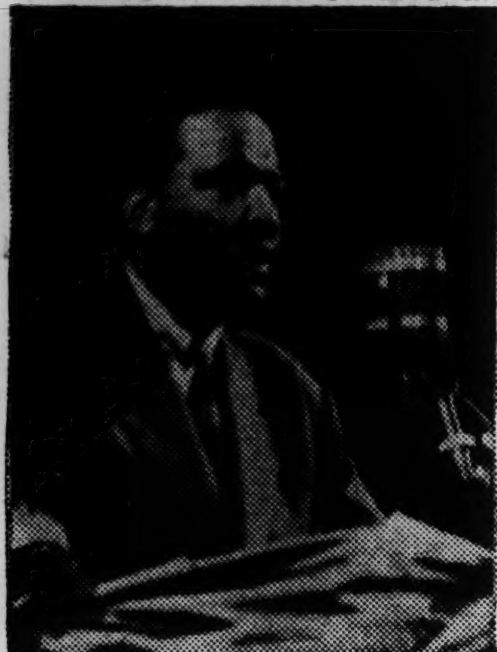
JIMMIE'S pickup service. Small jobs, shortest notice; city, beach, country. UN 4-7707.

The Crisis in the NAACP

DAVIS SAYS FUND SHORTAGE IN GROUP IS DUE TO BAD POLITICS

By Benjamin J. Davis

The NAACP, according to urgent appeals from its national office, is in a serious financial crisis. Its civil rights activities face drastic curtailment; and unless the crisis is relieved it might confront a threat to its existence. It is a matter of vital concern to the Negro people, and to all their allies and supporters, that this major civil rights organization of the Negro people should be in such a predicament. Only those who are undisturbed about the grave danger of fascism and a third world war can view this situation with disinterestedness. The fact that the NAACP raised its annual dues from one to two dollars coupled with the severe economic privations suffered by the Negro people have undoubtedly contributed to the reduced in-



BENJ. J. DAVIS

come of the organization. Its membership rolls, which reached a high of a half million during World War II, have now dropped to a quarter or a third of that figure.

The declining state of the organization requires thoroughgoing examination. For at this moment when the liberties of the Negro people and other minorities are under violent attack from war-bent reaction, and when the Negro people all over the country are more united than ever in the demand for their civil rights—the NAACP should be stronger than ever.

NOT FINANCE ALONE

The crisis that the NAACP faces cannot be solely explained in financial terms. There are basic reasons why its income and membership from among the Negro workers and masses generally have dropped off. While the NAACP is formally a non-partisan organization, it is still political, and it is in the latter direction that the basic causes of its present plight are to be found.

First and most detrimental to the organization and to its membership is the fact that the national office, under the leadership of Roy Wilkins and Walter White, has become an appendage to the State Department and a key instrument of the reactionary war policy of Wall Street and Pres. Truman. Wilkins and White, working with certain outright imperialist spokesmen on the national board of directors, have succeeded in dragging this or-

ganization into recording itself in favor of Wall Street's aggressive, unjust and gangster war against the heroic Korean people and against the brave colonial people in Asia fighting for their freedom from brutal Western imperialism. This not only violates the policies and longstanding traditions of the NAACP but it is plain repudiation of its name—that is, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This is a betrayal of the Negro people who are fighting against the same racist white ruling class that seeks to subdue the colored people of Korea, China, Viet-Nam, together with the black people of Africa and the West Indies.

With the aid of the reactionary Social-Democrat A. Philip Randolph, the right-wing Negro reformists Wilkins and White practically turned the Boston convention of the NAACP into a sounding board for the Wall Street-Truman policy of world conquest, war and colonial domination, even to the point of wringing from the convention an endorsement of the notorious point 4 program which is headed by the Oklahoma white supremacists Bennett and which is designed to enslave so-called backward colonial peoples under the guise of giving them Wall Street's benign "technical assistance."

TAILING TRUMAN

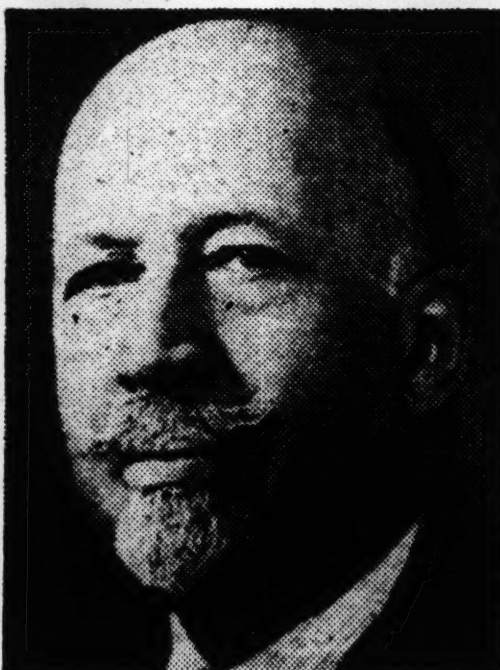
Wilkins and White have sought to use the NAACP for the purpose of securing a base for the Wall Street-Truman war program among the Negro people—which is a splitting tactic since the Negro people will not be united behind a program to enslave the colored colonial people of the world to the Mississippi-minded imperialists of Wall Street and Washington. In pegging the NAACP to the reactionary Truman war program, the Negro agents of imperialism have all but made the organization a part of the corrupt Democratic party machine nationally, and have sought to keep the Negro people chained to the rotten two-party system.

Secondly, the policy of serving the war program of the big Wall Street monopolies has led to a surrender of any militant struggle for the citizenship rights of the Negro people. For the same reactionary capitalist politicians who are leading this

nation toward war, fascism and disaster are the ones who are subjecting the Negro people to increasing terror and repression, even though they're doing so behind grandiose demagoguery and hypocritical concessions to individual Negro leaders. At the January, '50 Washington mobilization, Wilkins was far more interested in trying to build support for Truman's "cold war" against the Soviet Union than he was in securing passage of civil rights legislation.

DROP UN APPEAL

The NAACP's "Appeal for Justice," brilliantly and powerfully prepared under the supervision of Dr. DuBois, was filed at the United Nations; but has since been dropped and forgotten as though it embarrassed the right-wing reformist leaders of the NAACP who, like Mrs. Edith Sampson, consider it their bounden duty to apologize for American imperialism's treatment of the Negro people. Mrs. Roosevelt, whose white chau-



DR. W. E. DuBOIS: . . . His UN plan rejected

vinist paternalistic attitude nauseates the Negro people, was the main member of the U. S. delegation who kept the Appeal from being considered in the UN, but she has since received a position of heavy authority in the NAACP.

The NAACP national office has no real campaign going for the freedom of Mrs. Rosa Ingram or any other case which it legally handles. Rather it considers that its job is to conduct a red-baiting, divisive fight against such organizations as the Civil Rights Congress whose leadership of the fight to save

NOTE

Because we felt that this discussion was of extreme importance to our readers, we left out the regular features usually found on this page. They will be resumed next week.

Willie McGee won wide support among the great majority of the NAACP members and of the Negro people.

MEMBERS COWED

Thirdly, the anti-Communist resolution which the Wilkins forces steamrollered through the Boston convention, under cover of wild and intimidating red-baiting hysteria, has resulted in disruption and disunity. This rule or ruin policy, which dictatorially fostered under Wilkins' acting secretaryship, is for no other purpose than to slug the organization into becoming a willing tool of the Wall Street-Truman war program, and to label all who disagree with the national office as so-called "Reds and agents of Moscow."

This is an attempt to turn the organization toward fighting the "Communists" instead of fighting the lynchers and jimcrows, the fascists and the warmongers. As a result many branches and leaders of the organizations are partially demoralized, hesitant to move out boldly in anti-jimcrow battles lest they be called "Communists" by the national office. In such a situation, many members and leaders of the organization do not have the enthusiasm and morale to build the organization. Certain leaders in the national office seem far more interested in performing the functions of the despised House un-American Committee (which the NAACP is on record against)—namely, hunting down so-called Communists.

Finally, the national office has still prevented the organization from being democratically controlled by the members, even though they have had to give ground here and there. It has tried to drive all militant, progressive leaders and forces out of the organization. Particularly has Wilkins with his pro-Trotskyist clique sought to prevent the militant anti-fascist, anti-war Negro workers—who constitute the majority of the Negro people—from having any democratic participation in the affairs of the organization, although these workers constitute the backbone of the Negro liberation movement.

PRO-WAR VS. FREEDOM

It is quite clear that the overwhelming majority of the NAACP members as with the whole Negro people reject these reactionary policies of the NAACP national office. The Negro people have no desire for a war against the Soviet Union or the colonial people; they want a militant united Negro peoples movement for their full liberation and for defense against rising pro-fascist lynch persecution; they want peace and freedom. They want unity with all other organizations fighting against a third world war, against fascism and jimcrow slavery—instead of the disruptive, red-baiting tactics of the Murray-Reuther-Green-Dubinsky labor top officialdom with whom the Wilkins leadership is trying to form an unholy alliance. For the Murrys and Reuthers and Greens—who are agents of reactionary American imperialism and its war program

have long ago betrayed the cause of peace, of colonial liberation and of the Negro people of America.

The rank and file of the NAACP, and many of its leaders, including many Board members, have vigorously opposed the wrecking, reactionary policies of the national office, as shown at the Boston convention.

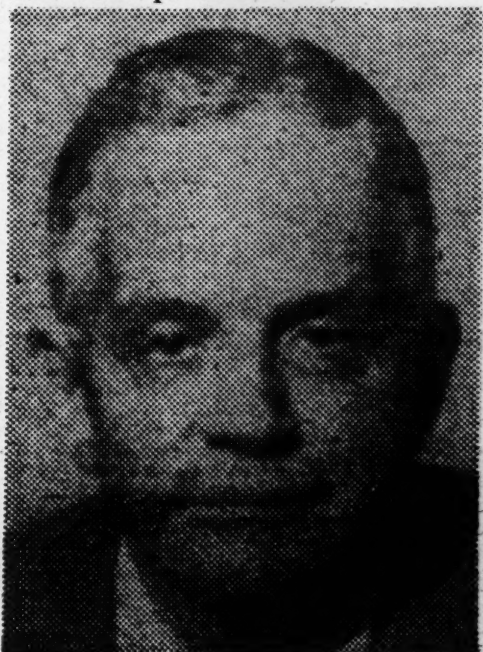
JOB SCRAMBLE

The role of White and Wilkins, in trying to convert the NAACP into a mere agency of American imperialism and its reactionary war program, flows from the fact that the national office of the organization has become a training ground for aspirants for posts of service to American imperialism. These posts are awarded—as to Edward Dudley, Ambassador to Liberia who came from the NAACP's top legal staff—not for service to Negro liberation, but for surrendering to Wall Street monopolies. For thus trying to blunt or undermine the militant struggles of their people for full citizenship they are given a crumb in the form of an ornamental title. In the name of the Negro masses, individual jobs are accepted for themselves, but the Negro people cannot get FEPC or jobs.

UP TO MEMBERS

The crisis in the NAACP is basically political and expresses itself sharply in financial terms. The bankruptcy of the pro-imperialist, pro-war policies of national office, is far greater than that of the treasury.

The salvation and especially the building of the NAACP depends upon the ability of the militant, anti-war, anti-fascist membership of the organization to impose upon it a policy of unity and democracy, and to get its course firmly and irrevocably planted in the direction of a united Negro people's movement for Negro liberation, freedom and peace.



WALTER WHITE: . . . He trails along with Truman.

HARLEM

EDITION OF

THE WORKER

Send all material and correspondence to 29 W. 125 St., New York 27, N. Y. Phone: ATwater 9-0415.

Editor: Abram W. Berry.

Trial of Big Bankers Annoys Judge Medina

The Morgan, Rockefeller, Harriman and other bankers on trial in the money trust case do not bother to attend the court sessions that began on New York's Foley Square two weeks ago. The rulers of Wall Street, who represent one hundred million dollars, have special privileges in this court, where the 11 Communist leaders were railroaded to prison.

The defendant financiers are running the credit monopoly on Wall Street a half mile away while their millionaire lawyers defend them in court.

★ THE BANKERS' DEFENSE is actively aided by the Federal Judge, who is sitting in this case. This is Harold R. Medina, who borrowed nearly half a million dollars from interests involved in the trial and then kept quiet about his financial obligations to the defend-

ants when he was assigned to the case.

The judge daily scoffs at the idea that the bankers have done anything "illegal" in freezing competitors in the money market.

The prosecutor, Henry V. Stebbins had charged that the bankers were openly violating the anti-monopoly law and openly speaking out against anti-trust regulations. This was evidence of their guilt, he contended.

Medina was annoyed. The bankers had the right of free speech, he protested. And he rebuked the

prosecutor for suggesting that bankers did wrong in proclaiming their opposition to the law.

"What you are saying," said the judge, is that if you do not agree with the government you should keep your mouth shut. You are walking on tenuous ground. . . ."

★ THE SAME JUDGE, it will be remembered, sentenced the Communist leaders to five years in prison for not keeping their mouths shut—that is for allegedly "conspiring" to "advocate" Marxian Socialism.

Unionists Demand Big 5 Peace Parleys

See
Page 4

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XV, No. 50 26 December 10, 1950
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

This Was No 'Mistake'!

An Editorial

THE "MISTAKEN" EXECUTION of a Negro worker by the State of North Carolina on March 18, 1949, constitutes so patent a violation of the victim's right to "due process" that federal investigation of the entire affair is warranted. (See story on bottom of page.)

For what can be a graver violation of a man's Constitutional rights than to murder him "by mistake"?

The State of North Carolina MURDERED Emmett Garner—that is putting the matter plainly.

The trial judge, Luther Hamilton of Morehead City, by his own admission, shares that crime.

Gov. Kerr Scott, by allowing Garner to go to the gas chamber after the trial judge, court clerk, entire jury and parole officer had notified him of a miscarriage of justice, also shares in that guilt.

And the entire thing was no "mistake." It was the customary procedure of using the death penalty to intimidate the Negro people.

The people of North Carolina and the rest of the country should demand that Attorney General McGrath institute immediate action against Judge Hamilton for murder and Gov. Scott as an accessory, and investigate the use of the death penalty by state governments as a weapon of political intimidation and economic exploitation of the Negro people.

The people should also demand that the State of North Carolina make full restitution to the family of Emmett Garner for criminally depriving this Negro worker of his life.



WORLD ASKS PEACE BUT WASHINGTON ANSWERS 'NO'

— See Page 3 —

Negro Executed in Ghastly 'Mistake'

By Ralph Clayton

RALEIGH, N. C.—The execution on March 18, 1949, of Emmett Garner, a Negro worker, on charges of first degree murder was "all a mistake," according to information released to the North Carolina press last week.

The sensational disclosure came from former Superior Court Judge Luther Hamilton of Morehead City, N. C., who presided at the trial of Garner. Judge Hamilton told the Associated Press he permitted the case to go to the jury on the count of first degree murder because Solicitor Jack Hook had urged it and he had believed it would have a "wholesome effect" on the community.

Judge Hamilton said he did not send the Negro to prison "to be executed." He said that if he had known he would be executed, "I never would have

let the jury pass on the question of first degree murder."

He said he believed that even if the jury convicted Garner the Governor would intervene if the trial judge recommended mercy. The Judge, the acting parole commissioner, the twelve jurors at the trial, and others all urged executive clemency.

But Governor Kerr Scott refused to grant clemency to the condemned Negro worker, and he was sent to the gas chamber.

Garner was tried and convicted on charges of murdering his wife, but the revelations by Judge Hamilton cast doubt on the Negro's guilt of any crime. Judge Hamilton's reference to his belief that the conviction and sentence would have a "wholesome effect" on the community is seen by Negro North Carolinians as just another proof of the

use by law enforcement authorities of the death penalty for the purpose of intimidating and terrifying Negro people.

But Southern white newspapers stop far short of such conclusions in their characterization of the affair. Thus, the *Charlotte Observer* of Nov. 26, under the title of "A Judge's Tragic Error," editorializes that "it certainly has the appearance of a tragic miscarriage of justice resulting from the grave error of a judge followed by a tragic mistake on the part of the Governor. Such disclosures must be disquieting to the public."

As yet, no leading white spokesman has proposed any kind of restitution by the state to the family of the dead man, or any modification of the jimcrow legal system which is accustomed to frame-up and legally-lynch Negroes in order to maintain the system of oppression.

Rulings Open Was for Rent Boosts in City

Congressional maneuverings this week indicated that some kind of weakened federal rent controls will be passed extending from two to three months after the current law's expiration on Dec. 31, 1950. Although President Truman has asked for a limited extension of three months, his leaders in Congress have put up little fight for such a measure.

Lax administration attitudes to continued controls may also be seen in a statement by Michael V. DiSalle, Truman price administrator, who has told the Senate Banking group that he plans to start a drive for a "rigid program of voluntary controls." Past experience has amply shown that "voluntary" controls are non-existent controls and DiSalle's statement indicates that the Administration is preparing to give the realty interests as well as the food trusts a field day in profits.

The Housing Expeditor's office

has already revealed that at the present time some 40,000,000 units throughout the country are not covered by controls while 20,000,000 units are. Tighe E. Woods, Housing Expeditor, also disclosed that 1,703 communities of 1,000 or more persons have not yet acted to have controls extended either through state or community action. This means that if rent controls are not continued after December 31, many of the 20,000,000 units will be decontrolled.

IN NEW YORK STATE, Dewey's rent commission last week issued a series of regulations which permitted landlords to open the

door to rent boosts. Announcing the regulations, Joseph D. McGoldrick, state rent administrator, said the rules were "fair to both landlord and tenants. He said that while the Legislature had intended that rent controls be ended in the state by next year, the international crisis may cause a continued shortage in housing and that some kind of control may be necessary despite his "aversion" to them.

Tenants' groups throughout New York City are preparing to go to Albany on Jan. 16 to demand strengthened controls with a program for rent rollbacks and eviction moratoriums.

Framed Negro GI Appeals for Aid

Writes Mother: Sentenced to 20 Years 'Because of Prejudice'

By Buddy Green

RICHMOND, Cal.—"If I had listened to what you said," wrote a young Negro soldier to his mother from a prison cell in Japan, "I would not be in the jail house today, I would not have been in the army period." Mrs. Cornelia Long, 1560 N. Sixth St., Richmond, has received two letters from Fred Covitt, her 23-year-old soldier son, since he was sentenced in August to 20 years in prison by a court-martial in Korea.

In Covitt's first letter, written in September, he said: "Dear Mother: Just a few lines to let you know I am back in Japan. I am well and being well taken care of, but right now I'm mad as hell. I was charged and convicted of disobeying a direct order and sentenced to 20 years in prison. Mom, this all took place on the battle front.

"It seems to me this was all done because of prejudice. When I receive my record of trial, I'll send it home. Please contact the NAACP and ask them to take an interest in my case.

"There are many more fellows who are being caused to suffer from the injustices practiced in Korea. Tell the National Association of my sentence."

Mrs. Long said Covitt enlisted in the Army for 18 months in 1946 and after that he reenlisted for three years. She said he was stationed in Japan and was with the first Negro troops to enter Korea (the 24th Infantry Regiment).

In Covitt's second letter, dated Oct. 2, he told his stepfather, Robert Long, a construction laborer, "Don't feel too hard about me, because I have no done anything wrong."

Seeking to console his mother, Covitt wrote, "Just remember, it could have been worse, you could have received a telegram telling of my death instead of this letter."

Mrs. Long said she had not spoken to the local NAACP about the case yet because "a friend" advised her to wait until she had received all the details from her son.

In the second letter, he again asked her to contact the NAACP. "I know they (NAACP) can do some good," he wrote, "because too many of our people are getting messed-up on the hump over here." He also asked for some cigarettes and candy—"right away."



FRED COVITT

Army Tries to Quiet 'Free Gilbert' Demands

The Judge Advocate General's Office in Washington this week sought to quiet the demands for freedom of Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert with hints that the young Negro officer, framed by an all-white court martial in Korea, could be free in 1956. Lieut. Gilbert was sentenced to die last September 6 for allegedly refusing to carry out a suicide mission. President Truman, instead of ordering him free, or at least a new trial commuted the death sentence to 20 years at hard labor.

The young officer's family and friends were shocked at the severity of the President's action in the face of professed innocence and the questionable legality of his "trial." There followed a mass campaign of protest against Truman's action.

According to the Judge Advocate General's Office, Gilbert will have to serve his sentence—with time off for good behavior—as the President's action just about closes out the possibility of a new trial. There is no appeal against the President's "decision" and a new

trial can be obtained by lawyers who now have the burden of proving "good cause" to the very men who have endorsed their victim's present punishment. In the light of this fact the President's action assumes a new viciousness

HOWEVER, an Army spokesman told lawyers and the press that prisoners are normally given two-thirds time off their sentences for "good behaviour" with the right to apply for parole annually after serving six months.

Mrs. Kay Gilbert, mother of two small children and expecting a third, declared that she would continue the fight for her husband's freedom. The three attorneys presently working on the legal angles of the case are, Judson Rich of New York, Pa., Gilbert's

hometown; Frank Reeves, NAACP lawyer, and Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau.

In keeping Gilbert in prison the Army brass has won its objective of "making an example" of Gilbert before Negro soldiers who have a distaste for jimcrow in the Armed forces. Truman's 20-years-at-hard-labor decision in the case was viewed by Gilbert's supporters as an expression of solidarity by the Chief Executive with the openly racist white officers who command Negro troops in Korea.

The protest movement against the Gilbert sentence, led in the main by youth groups in New York and other cities, is directed against the jimcrow set up in the Armed Forces as the source of Negro frame-ups.

Scanning the News

Bi-Partisan Jimcrow

Five hundred Negro churches in Detroit condemned the armed attack of 200 cops on the home of Charles M. Gordy, 53-year-old Ford worker. One cop was killed after Gordy defended his home against illegal entry and he is now under arrest. . . . The Progressive Party National Committee blasted the 20-year sentence for Lt. Gilbert and the indictment of CRC



SEN. TYDINGS

Secretary William Patterson as examples of the "vicious jimcrow character of our government's bi-partisan foreign policy." . . . Brooklyn residents won a court suit to permit Henry Winston, Communist Party national organizational secretary, to travel to Brooklyn. Winston, one of the Communist "11," was not permitted to cross to that borough under terms of his bail bond. . . . Negroes have won skilled jobs at Chrysler's Plymouth plant in Detroit for the first time in the plant's history. . . . The University of Tennessee defied the U. S. Supreme Court and rejected five Negroes who had applied for enrollment. . . . The New York State Committee Against Discrimination has failed to act against the refusal of a Brooklyn hotel to rent to a Negro, James Watts, although the case was filed one month ago. . . .

A delegation of 125 Negro and white southern "pilgrims" paid homage to Klan-fighting Federal Judge J. Waites Waring in Charleston, S. C. . . . Maryland and Washington, D. C., cops refused protection to a Washington Negro housewife, Mrs. James C. Johnson, driven out of her home by white hoodlums. . . . Sen. Millard Tydings of Maryland will throw a \$50,000 party for his daughter's debut into Washington society. . . .

Virtually every municipal government in Cuba has condemned the attacks upon the Puerto Rican independence movement. . . . The South African government has been using planes as well as armed patrols in a giant manhunt of 500 Africans who have defied a government attempt to destroy their cattle.

Raids Rebuffed

An American Jewish Labor Council delegation, headed by Leon Strauss, vice-president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, asked the State Department to set aside funds to fight anti-Semitism in Western Europe and the Arab lands. . . . People in West Germany answer American lecturers on "democracy" with taunts about the McCarran Act, says Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union. . . . The American Slav Congress requested the U. S. Senate to probe the rearming of Nazis in West Germany. . . . Ludwig Doerr, Nazi torturer at Malhausen Concentration Camp, was freed by West German authorities after serving seven years of a life sentence. . . .

Wisconsin University Journalism Professor Henry Ladd condemned the McCarran Act. . . . Four times as much money has been appropriated for McCarran Act enforcement than has been set aside for rent controls. . . . Communist Party leaders requested the McCarran Subversive Activities Control Board to postpone a hearing on the Party. . . . Three hundred and fifty-six delegates in New York City mapped a nationwide fight against the government's deportation drive. . . . Thomas Mann, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature, will be honorary co-chairman of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. . . . Anthony Cattonar, one of the deportation drive victims, will be honored by his union, UE Local 475. . . . The Detroit Lawyers Guild blasted "loyalty" oaths for attorneys. . . .



THOMAS MANN

The International Fur and Leather Workers Union has defeated every CIO raid against its 100,000 members, President Ben Gold reported to the union's executive board. . . .



BEN GOLD

The company-union-minded leaders of the Progressive Metal Workers Council of Waterbury, Conn., has pulled a second switch, from CIO Shipyard to the UAW. They originally were members of Mine, Mill. . . . West Coast Longshoremen's Union Local 207, San Francisco, won a 12-cent hourly raise. . . . Output at Ford's topped 1949 by two-thirds as a result of speedup. . . . Bondholders of the Third Ave. bus lines in New York City are asking for a 15-cent fare. . . .

Treasury Secretary Snyder warned that taxes will get heavier than ever. . . . Department store sales for the week ending Nov. 25 were three percent below a year ago, the government reported. . . .

'Crusade Against Misery'

Allentown, Pa., was the first city to receive "dog tags" as gifts from the Amvets, a small veterans' organization led by a warmongering crew. . . . The White House Conference on Children and Youth was told that the war atmosphere is having a bad effect on the development of healthy personalities in children. . . . Half of all students at Britain's Cambridge University are opposed to British participation in the Korean war. . . . Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador to the U. S., was asked to appear at Monday's rally for returning World Peace Congress delegates, at Golden Gate Ballroom, to explain his government's refusal to honor passports of American delegates. . . . Prof. Frederick Joliot-Curie, chairman of the World Peace Council, charged he was illegally detained by police while traveling through West Germany. . . . Meat rations in Britain will be cut by 20 percent. . . . The General Confederation of Italian Labor has launched a "National Crusade Against Misery." . . . Chinese miners have established their first nationwide miners union.

Labor delegations from 22 countries have visited the Soviet Union during the first nine months of this year at the invitation of Soviet trade unions. . . .

—By BERNARD BURTON

'Worker' Sub Drive Must Answer Attempt at Ban!

The plot to ban the Daily Worker and The Worker from New York's newsstands occurred—very significantly—in the midst of the paper's circulation drive, it was pointed out this week.

A campaign to maintain 60,000 Worker readers began three weeks ago. Twenty thousand mail subscribers are sought.

Henry Winston, organization secretary of the Communist Party, warned that those seeking war will overlook no trick to prevent this newspaper from reaching the masses of Americans who want peace.

The officials of the New York Newsdealers Association (not the thousands of small newsdealers themselves) cooked up a plan last week to bar this paper from the stands.

★

BUT THEY GOT a startling rebuff: wires, letters, telephone calls, statements by spokesmen for millions forced them to postpone their vote which they announced would be taken at a meeting last Sunday.

The American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

People, the vice-president of the New York Newspaper Guild (CIO), the Washington Post, and a number of other influential publications protested the proposed action as a flagrant infringement on the right of free press. Many newsdealers themselves, in all parts of the city from Brighton Beach to the Upper Bronx, declared their hot opposition.

Winston, in urging that Communist Party members give The Worker drive utmost support, warned that after three weeks, "it had scarcely gotten started." The figures he cited showed that only 304 subs have been received since the drive opened Nov. 15.

"It must begin and get going at full speed to safeguard these important newspapers—the Daily Worker and The Worker."

He urged that his Party, now holding regional conventions, take this matter up "in a decisive way" at these meetings.

"It is of paramount importance to the whole party," he said. "A decisive change must be made immediately. The attack on the Daily Worker and The Worker by the officials of the Newsdealers Association indicates our draft resolution was right."

It had warned of such attacks.

★

THE DRIVE, Winston warned, has in reality not gotten started although it is almost one-third over.

New York's figures show the following, in subs: Upstate, 5; Manhattan, 12; Harlem, 9; Bronx, 23; Brooklyn, 19; Queens, 6. The total is 69.

Illinois has only 33 to date; New Jersey, 36; Michigan, 19; Ohio, 17; Eastern Pennsylvania, 10. The total so far this year is 304; last year, by this time, some 1,536 subs had been received.

Workers in earnest about the paper come to the office to report their results. Two, who sold 26 copies within half an hour at 86th St. and Broadway, said they found more interest in the paper today than ever before.

Two young women, who sold 35 papers in less than an hour at West Fourth St. and Sixth Ave., reported similarly.

"There are hecklers, of course," they said, "but if you stand your ground there are many more people who feel we have a right to sell a paper and they have a right to read what they want to."

Washington Rebuffs World Peace Pleas

By Mel Fiske

Overpowering world sentiment against the threat of atomic war hung over the heads of President Truman and British Prime Minister Clement Attlee as they conferred on the sharpening world crisis this week. The

sentiment poured into Washington and the United Nations from world capitals and world organizations in a rapid flood-tide that demonstrated the increasing strength of peace forces.

Displaying their fears of the people's reactions if President Truman's threat to plunge the world into atomic war was carried out, spokesmen for the French, British and other European nations pled with U. S. officials for moderation, "not violence."

Nonetheless, it was reported that President Truman in his conversations with Attlee was rejecting all proposals for a peaceful settlement. James Reston, New York Times reporter, asserted that Secretary of State Dean Acheson was taking the position that no agreement was possible with the Chinese People's Republic, was opposing the return of Taiwan (Formosa) to China, and the seating of China in the UN and was insisting on war-provoking "punishment" of China through such means as a naval blockade.

★

CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER Lester B. Pearson put his nation on record as opposed to the use of the atomic weapon in Korea and Asia. Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Percy Spender urged immediate negotiations with the Chinese People's Republic. The Indian government backed the appeal of the International Red Cross for prohibition of atomic weapons and suggested a convention to draw up the specific ban.

In other nations, newspapers and public figures attacked Truman's proposed use of the A-bomb in Asia as "madness." Coupled with this attack was widespread criticism of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The Irish Times of Dublin demanded that MacArthur be ousted from Korea by the UN. They called him "an old man who evidently sees himself in the role of a modern Napoleon."

The British New Statesman and Nation charged that "MacArthur seems intent on turning the Korean war into a world war." The French paper Figaro headlined "MacArthur offensive is worst service he could have rendered to United Nations."

★

THIS CRITICISM was immediately reflected in a sharp blast by British Defense Minister Emanuel Shinwell, who accused MacArthur of going beyond "the objectives of the UN." Shinwell added that the British government felt "whatever happens we should not do anything that will bring us into conflict with China."

The man on Europe's streets



WU HSIU-CHUAN
Pleads China's Case

also spoke up against Truman and MacArthur's use of the atomic bomb. Jean Fanchon, 34-year-old Belgian engineer, said: "It would be downright suicide." Andrew

(Continued on Page 7)

Coast to Coast, They Ask For Peace and No A-Bomb

By Michael Singer

Washington continues to be deluged with demands for peace. President Truman's threat to use the A-bomb in Korea shocked the nation from coast to coast into renewed demands for cessation of hostilities, seating of China in the United Nations and Big Power talks with the Soviet Union for worldwide peace agreements.

The man on the street echoed the feelings of the people all over the world.

Three shoe workers on their way to lunch at Murray and Church Streets in New York said that "we're against the A-bomb. What's going on anyway? Has our govern-

ment gone nuts?" A cap worker sipping coffee in the Automat at Broadway and 7th St. said that "I don't think the A-bomb is a military weapon; it's only when a government has no other way to talk peace that it can be used. I feel there is still plenty of room for talking peace."

A shoe-stitcher, Peter Falco of Corona, Queens, declared vehemently: "I got a kid over in Korea. Who's Truman talking for anyway? It isn't for boys like mine. That's a cinch. I want him home and to hell with the A-Bomb."

★

OTHER POLLS taken in Detroit and elsewhere showed an overwhelming response against Truman's A-bomb threat. Auto workers, housewives, students and shopkeepers said the bomb "means World War III and senseless slaughter. We're against it." In New York City, Negro and white workers from fur, shoe, distributive trades, maritime and needle trades industries called on Truman to "talk it over" with China and the Soviet Union. In Baltimore 30 noted clergymen joined with 62 leaders from all walks of life to urge rejection of the A-bomb and a "cease-fire" negotiation in Korea.

The St. Joseph, Mo. News-Press editorially that "there is no choice" except withdrawal of U. S. troops from Korea and warned the diplomats to "attend to their stern assignment without delay."

In Bellingham, Wash., thousands of lumber, mine, dock and

(Continued on Page 7)

As Truman Mentioned A-bomb

DETROIT (FP).—The following conversation was reported by a working newspaperman who called Western Union from a Detroit hotel room the night President Truman announced the U. S. was considering use of the atombomb.

The reporter, who had to wait an unusually long time, finally got a WU recording operator. He mentioned that his room was right down the hall from the President's suite, adding jokingly that he wasn't there.

"And how I know it," said the WU operator. "What a night I've been taking messages to him all night. They call him everything but his right name."

"To Truman?" asked the operator.

"Yes, thousands of them," the operator said. "People don't want him to use the atombomb. If we start it, maybe they'll drop one on us. And it only takes one to kill you."

"I thought people would be afraid to send wires like that," the reporter said.

"Not here," replied the operator. "You've got a right to. Go ahead and send one. Everybody else is."

POINT OF ORDER

Reaching Out

By Alan Max

In a speech on the crisis in Asia, President Truman said the other day that the Communists are reaching out toward us.

We suppose Truman has in mind how the Chinese reached out and placed Chinese towns and civilians under the path of bombs dropped by U. S. planes on Chinese territory.

Also—how the Chinese reached out, unhitched the island of Formosa from its moorings off San Francisco and dragged it across the Pacific to the Chinese coast.

Not to mention how the 475,000,000 Chinese people reached out for their seat in the UN Security Council and found Chiang Kai-shek's stooge sitting there.

Seems that it is the people in other parts of the world who just reach out and pull our troops across thousands and thousands of miles of ocean.

Steel Workers Blast Inequalities in Pact



By George Morris

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—There was no noticeable joy here among the steelworkers when the new wage agreement estimated to provide an average wage increase of 16 cents an hour was announced. Many seemed more concerned with digging themselves out of the snow, or were angry over the loss of several days pay, because the weather closed the mills.

Nor were the steel workers of Gary, where I visited earlier, throwing their hats in the air when an advance report of the terms was published.

In fact, there is widespread disappointment and much hard language directed at leaders of the United Steelworkers of America especially from those in the lower pay classification. The first disappointment was over the failure of the leaders to press for time and one half for Saturday, double time Sunday and premium pay for work on holidays.

The second, is mainly from workers of the first eight of the industry's 32 pay classifications who constitute a majority, whose increases are below the 16-cent average.

THERE IS NOTHING that makes workers more angry than unequal treatment. Most steel workers blew up when they learned that the lower a man's pay the lower will be his raise. Philip Murray did it again. Both he and the steel companies, anxious to play up to the minority of skilled craftsmen at the expense of the majority of the workers who are in the \$1.18½ to \$1.50 an hour classifications. This is the classical tactic of rightwingers to cultivate a base for themselves mainly among the top minority of the workers.

The raise formula gives the man in classification 1 a 12½-cent raise. The raise steps up a half cent for each classification above. Thus even the man in the eighth category reached only the 16-cent average.

The average of 16 cents an hour the steel companies say the raise

(Continued on Page 7)

NYC Unionists Demand Big 5 Peace Parleys

It took less than 24 hours for over 100 rank and file unionists to determine that their fellow workers in the shops were behind them in an appeal to the United Nations for immediate Big Five negotiations to end the threat of World War III.

The 100 went into the shops the morning after attending an emergency meeting of the New York Labor Conference for Peace. They came from shops in 17 industries.

They went back to their offices, shops and mills with an appeal to the UN that called for an armistice in Korea and five-power negotiations to settle their differences peaceably.

They asked union members, no matter what their views were, to

sign the appeal, and the signatures came in the hundreds, the Labor Peace conference reported.

THE RESPONSE had been predicted by the unionists who took the floor Tuesday night in the Furriers Joint Council auditorium. One office worker, a member of the United Public Workers, said he had been sent to the emergency conference by those in his office to "find out what can be done."

He said those he worked with were shocked and enraged by President Truman's announcement

that he was considering dropping the atomic bomb on Korea and China. "The whim of one man can set off atomic war," he cried. "We must stop it."

Shop meetings, circulation of the conference appeal, distribution of leaflets, mobilizing support for the Monday evening peace meeting in the Golden Gate Ballroom, at 142 St. and Lenox Ave., and visits of unionists to UN headquarters in Lake Success were some of the actions suggested from the floor. They were all adopted.

TAKING THE FLOOR to urge adoption of all plans were painters, millinery, clothing, office, electrical, restaurant and waterfront

workers. They said action of all kinds was needed to counteract the stand-pat attitude of top AFL and CIO labor leaders.

One delegate, Samuel Freedman of the Furriers Joint Council, said the number of American casualties in the six-month Korean war was enough to bring trade unionists to the realization that there is no victory in the war.

"Just think," he said, "the number of our American soldiers killed and wounded in the six months just about equals the membership of District 65 of the Distributive Workers Union. That's enough reason to stop this blood-letting, this slaughter."

High Court Hears CP Challenge Smith Act

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—The Supreme Court heard oral arguments in the appeal of the 11 national Communist leaders last week against their conviction in New York City's frameup trial under the Smith Act.

In Washington for the hearing, Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party, told newsmen that "Gen. MacArthur's policy of preventive war and the Smith Act's theory of preventive arrests are both coming under the judgment of history."

BESIDES HALL, five other defendants and a group of friends and officials of the Communist Party were present.

Although the Supreme Court in agreeing to review the lower court conviction, stipulated that it would consider only the issue of the constitutionality of the Smith Act as applied to these documents, government attorneys insisted on stressing the "danger" threatening the US from a political party which opposes the Administration's war policy.

U. S. Attorney Shapiro contended that the Communist Party leaders not only opposed the war policies "philosophically" but put their opposition into practice.

THE CASE before the court, he said, involves the MacArthur policy of a "preventive war" which the Communists oppose vigorously, and the theory of "preventive arrests" under which the government seeks to jail all who demand peace or who might demand peace at some time in the future.

"We are confident that, unless

official Washington and the courts have been completely engulfed by war hysteria, the Smith Act will be declared invalid and its advocacy section in complete conflict with the First Amendment.

"But come what may, we shall continue to work for peace, democracy and security, confident that the American people irrespective of political belief, want to defend the American Constitution and will refuse to go down the road to a police state."

Arguing that the Smith Act provisions under which the eleven Communist leaders were convicted are unconstitutional were defense attorneys Harry Sacher of New York, George W. Crockett, Jr. of Detroit and Abraham Isserman of Newark.

SACHER pointed out that the indictment in alleging conspiracy against the 11 did not charge a single overt act. "The Smith Act requires no overt act to establish a conspiracy," he said. It was "an unvarnished attempt at the suppression of ideas."

Defense attorneys stressed that the Supreme Court had repeatedly held that the protection of free speech afforded by the First Amendment could be abrogated only when there was a clear and present danger that "evil consequences" would follow. The books and speeches of the defend-

ants upon which the government based its case contained ideas which appealed to reason for their acceptance. If these ideas were wrong, there was plenty of time for the government or other forces opposed to the Communists to disprove them, they said.

But despite this "clear and present danger" doctrine, the lower court had not permitted the jury to determine whether there was a danger or whether it was clear or imminent, Crockett said.

THE TRIAL JUDGE, Harold Medina, made that decision himself, and not on the basis of any evidence produced before the court but upon his personal appraisal of the world situation.

"The trial court in effect told the jury that this is none of its business," said Crockett. "The trial court said the judge will decide what the people shall read or hear."

Justice Felix Frankfurter indicated interest in this point and questioned Crockett as to whether the defense had attempted to offer proof as to the absence of a "clear and present danger." Crockett replied that the defense had repeatedly made such offers only to have them rejected by the judge.

Solicitor General Philip Perlman,

Winston Wins Right To Visit Brooklyn

Henry Winston, one of the 11 national Communist leaders appealing against the Smith Act conviction, won an order in Federal District Court in New York Wednesday granting him the right to travel from Manhattan to Brooklyn to address a Brownsville Civil Rights Congress rally. Winston had been denied the right, under enforced conditions of bail, to travel outside the jurisdiction of the Federal Court district.

arguing the government case, insisted that the "danger" of overthrow of the government need not be "clear and present" as suggested by the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. He argued for acceptance of the definition advanced by the Court of Appeals which held that imminence of danger was not basic to the discussion of the constitutionality of the Smith Act.

"Do you mean to say," Justice Hugo Black broke in, "that even if a hundred years elapses between the teaching of certain doctrines and their realization, that that would make no difference to Congress in enacting legislation?"

"Yes," Perlman replied, "even a hundred years."

"Even 500 years?" Black persisted.

"Well, maybe not 500 years," Perlman hedged.

U.S. Families Forced to Cut Milk Buying

(Federated Press)

AMERICAN FAMILIES are drinking 11 percent less milk than they did five years ago. The reason is steadily rising prices.

Most school children can easily identify friendly-looking Elsie, Borden's famous cow. But they don't know Elsie belongs to one of the two major branches of the dairy trust, which prevents many of them from getting that quart of milk a day they need to grow up with healthy bones and teeth.

The story of Elsie's millionaire owners and how they victimize consumers and dairy farmers alike is told in the December issue of *Facts For Farmers*, monthly publication of Farm Research, Inc. The monthly cites a 1950 study by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics which reported that the per capita consumption of fluid milk was 11% less in 1949 than in 1945. The study also showed that fluid cream consumption dropped 10% in the same period.

WHILE SURPLUSES are piling up, another Agriculture Dept. study indicates that a majority of city families are not getting enough milk, their major source of calcium. A survey of city families in the spring of 1948 showed they were spending almost a fifth of every dollar for dairy products. At the same time, 60% used less than five quarts of milk a person a week or its equivalent.

The survey also showed that the amount of milk consumed varies directly with income. The nutrition bureau found that families with incomes of \$7,500 or more a year after taxes drank 13.32 quarts of fluid whole milk per family per week. Families with under \$1,000 drank only 5.15 quarts.

Each member of the family with over \$7,500 a year averaged 3.47 quarts a week, while those in the family with less than \$1,000 averaged only 1.8 quarts a week. After adding to fluid milk the consumption of such other dairy products as fluid cream, cheese, ice cream, evaporated milk and butter-milk, the bureau found that only families with incomes of \$5,000 a year or more exceeded the health minimum of five quarts of milk or milk equivalents.

THE MILK TRUST led by Borden and Natl. Dairy, has boosted the retail fluid price by one-third or more since 1946, but it drastically slashed the price paid to farmers at the condenseries. For example, the farmers got only \$2.98 per cwt. for milk delivered to the condenseries in September, 1950 as compared with \$3.93 in September, 1948.

In New York, where the milk trust has imposed five increases in the retail price of milk in the past five months, the conservative Rural New-Yorker was moved to state editorially: "Dairy farmers are sick and tired of being made the goats in the dealers' mad scramble for bigger and bigger profits on manufacturing milk."

Profits of Natl. Dairy and Borden are now running five times as high as in 1934. The first company reported a net profit in 1949 of \$33,258,853, an increase of 31% over 1948, and 44% higher than in 1947. Its net profits for the first half of 1950 were reported as being \$1,049,976 higher than in the same period last year.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE PRESS-
OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 E. 12th St.,
New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7894.
Cable Address: "Derwork," New York, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$5.75	\$9.75	\$12.00
DAILY WORKER	5.00	8.75	10.00
THE WORKER	1.00	1.00	2.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	4.00	7.50	14.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.00	12.00
THE WORKER	1.00	1.00	2.00

President—Benjamin J. Davis; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates Editor
Alan Max Managing Editor
Milton Howard, John Pittman, Howard C. Boldt Associate Editors
Rob F. Hall Washington Editor
Philip Bart General Manager

'Our Asia'—Since When?

WHY DOES WASHINGTON refuse to sit down with China, Korea and the Soviet Union to work out a LONG-TERM PEACE.

It is plain that Washington is deciding that the Korean debacle only means that we must PREPARE FOR BIGGER KOREAS as soon as possible.

In other words, we are preparing new "Pearl Harbors" against the people of Asia, the socialist countries in Europe, and the USSR.

Nine years after Pearl Harbor, MacArthur has already pardoned MOST OF THE "PEARL HARBOR" CRIMINALS. He has made them our "allies." Once it was Emperor Hirohito who attacked China and the U. S. A. Now it is MacArthur who picks up where Hirohito left off.

Truman says China and Korea "are reaching out" to the U. S. A. He says this after we crossed the widest ocean in the world to bomb and destroy most of Korea and insist on moving up to Chinese Manchuria. Who is "reaching out" to whom?

WHEN ARE WE GOING TO STOP the useless shedding of blood in the one way it can be stopped?

That is, by getting out of other peoples' countries!

By getting out of Korea, where we never had the slightest right to be in the first place.

And by getting out of Chinese Taiwan (Formosa) where we do not have the slightest right to be.

Every day of our armed occupation of that island by our Seventh Fleet violates our solemnly pledged word in the 1943 Cairo Treaty. In that treaty, the United States gave its solemn word that Taiwan would be returned to its rightful owner—China. But, we have broken our word.

NOW A NEW DANGER faces America and humanity.

This is the reported Washington view that its answer to the Korea debacle is not a real peace settlement with Korea, China and the Soviet Union, BUT PREPARATIONS FOR MORE AND BIGGER WAR!

Amid table-pounding about "freedom," Washington insists on holding on to China's island of Taiwan (Formosa). It insists on storing up the fuel for NEW WARS by refusing to admit the legal government of China to its seat in the UN.

This tactic of "we'll-leave-now-but-return-later" is an effort to outmaneuver the world's cry for peace, to GUARANTEE THAT THE WAR WILL BREAK OUT AGAIN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

CERTAIN UN MEMBERS HAVE DISCOVERED the 38th parallel all of a sudden; they didn't know about it when MacArthur was rushing across it WITH THEIR APPROVAL. Now they ask the Korean-Chinese forces to halt at this line—BUT WITHOUT OFFERING EITHER KOREA OR CHINA THE SLIGHTEST PROGRAM FOR A PEACE SETTLEMENT BASED ON THE SOLUTION OF THE UN OR TAIWAN QUESTIONS.

That kind of proposition simply sidesteps the entire issue of getting a real peace by an over-all settlement of the problems making for war. When it comes from the same UN nations, which voted for MacArthur's ravaging of ALL Korea—except India, which abstained merely—then thinking Americans are entitled to ask why such a proposal was made, and how its sponsors expect it to accomplish anything constructive without a wider peace plan?

THERE DID NOT HAVE TO BE a Korea-China crisis.

All we had to do to avoid it was to stay out of other people's territory! All we have to do NOW to find the road back to peace is to GET OUT OF OTHER PEOPLE'S COUNTRIES! That means Korea and China's Taiwan (Formosa).

This is what America's mothers and fathers should be telling the leaders in Washington now.

Any other trick formula worked out by Attlee and Truman for MORE WAR can only spell bigger disasters, BIGGER KOREAS for suffering mankind. We urge all citizens, trade unions, churches, Negro groups, and families to wire President Truman that we "want out" in Korea, that we want to NEGOTIATE PEACE WITH CHINA IN THE UN.

U. S. Visitors Report Soviet's Peace Desire

By Joseph Clark

MOSCOW. — The American delegates to the World Peace Congress, who have been visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of its Peace Committee, told a press conference of foreign and Soviet correspondents here that the deep desire of the Soviet people for peace was the major impression of their 10-day visit.

Dr. Holland Roberts, reading the statement of the delegation of 19, who are scheduled to leave for the U. S. tomorrow, said:

"We hope the day is not far off when delegations of Soviet citizens shall be welcomed freely and warmly in our own country. The breaking-down of barriers to mutual understanding through visits of this kind is an essential condition of peace."

Roberts added his own impressions on this trip as contrasted with what he saw here 16 years ago on a visit. "These achievements," he said referring to amazing industrial development, "would have been unbelievable if I had not seen it with my own eyes."

Roberts told correspondents of three gifts given to the delegation by people of Stalingrad on their visit to the city.

These were a bit of Stalingrad

Rally Will Hear Peace Congress Delegates

American delegates to the World Peace Congress who have been traveling in the Soviet Union since Nov. 24 will make a public report to a mass rally Monday night at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142nd St. and Lenox Ave.

The report on the World Peace Congress was originally scheduled for the St. Nicholas Arena but the Arena management cancelled the contract.

soil which has "never been conquered by foreign invaders." Second, a fragment of stone of a shattered Stalingrad building, "symbol of victory over fascism." Third, a handful of wheat "symbolic of life and peace which people of Stalingrad desire."

In a warm message to the American people, Stalingrad citizens

told the delegation: "We firmly clasp your hands in token of friendship between the American and Soviet people."

The statement released to the world press by the U. S. delegation said, "it is because we want to save our land from disaster, and keep alive the possibility of democratic advance that we say to you, and to our own people, above all: we must restore peace to Korea; we must stand back from a terrible war with People's China; we must not bring war to Europe; we must have agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union and a long period of peaceful coexistence between their social systems."

Replying for the Soviet Peace Committee, Tikhonov said they would work to establish the same friendship between U. S. and USSR as existed in war against fascism.

Letters From The Shops...

Seamen Uniting as Beefs Pile Up

Nov. 26, 1950.

Editor, The Worker:

A few days ago I piled off a tanker in Baltimore. My experiences have revealed that some changes have taken place in the thinking of many of the seamen who came from the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Port Arthur, Galveston and a few others.

One change stands out very plainly—the cruel reality of the present economic situation and the increasing threat of the war in Korea spreading is pushing the redbaiting into the background. All the young members of the crew were always in a jittery state of mind, constantly listening to the radio reports and hoping the war would end soon, hoping that they wouldn't have to go into the army. My discussions with many of the crew members showed that the war was becoming increasingly unpopular, was interfering with the peacetime plans for marriage, learning other trades, supporting the old folks at home, etc.

Before I shipped on this tanker, I got the impression that many people regarded the situation in most of the maritime unions as a hopeless case—that the constant redbaiting of Curran and company, the Coast Guard "screening," expulsions, victimization of Negroes and Spanish-speaking members had just about shut the seamen up for good. However, I find the exact opposite to be true. The rising cost of living, the absence of any real wage increases, the recent increase in taxes, the proposed dues increase, the recent \$25 raise for the officials—all these facts caused quite a bit of discussion and grumbling aboard the ship. During one of the meetings of the steward department, called to elect a steward delegate, one of the cooks took the occasion to sound off about the proposed dues increase and the \$25 raise for the pie cards. Another claimed that he always shipped out of Philadelphia and all the guys he knew always voted against Curran but the results somehow never came out that way. Still another blasted the contract as a bunch of double-talk and wanted to know how he could join the Marine, Cooks and Stewards. Much more of these pent-up feelings, held in for many months, were poured out at this meeting.

IN THE last month, two general membership meetings were held aboard the ship. At the first meeting the crew unanimously went on record demanding a 20 percent increase in wages and a \$10 clothing allowance.

At the second meeting, the crew was shown that the last financial report laid bare the fact that out of about \$94,000 expenses for the current month, \$74,000 went for salaries. Others brought out the fact that the Pilot had been cut down, ports closed, and generally no action was being taken on anything. A motion was passed unanimously, one abstained, calling upon the National Office to postpone any dues increase referendum for a year until we see if we can secure more substantial wage increases. The crew also demanded that the union officials demand that the company replace storekeepers with electricians as it should be. The company saves \$24,000 a year by means of this neat trick. During the discussion, it was also shown that the shipowners save another \$4,000 a year by replacing the galleyman with a utility man, making him do the same work. The ship's committee was instructed to buy stationery and stamps and get a list of Congressmen so that the crew may write demanding price controls.

About the second week in November a very interesting incident happened. It was in the morning around 7:15. The ordinary on the 4-8 watch started to pin up two pieces of rank and file literature calling for boycott of the new fink Coast Guard papers and demanding an end to the "screening." He said the A.B. who piled off left them in his locker. I suggested that he place them on the table so everyone could read them, since very few if anyone read the bulletin board which contained the usual Curran machine redbaiting speels. As the crew came in for breakfast in twos and threes, each one read the literature and carefully placed them down for the next person. During breakfast they were passed around for those who had not yet seen the literature. Most interesting was the one entitled "STOP COAST GUARD UNION BUSTING."

A BIG discussion started up.

One guy said he didn't care where these leaflets came from, but what's right is right and it was obvious to him that Curran was doing a fink job on the seamen. Another said he had already applied for his new papers but he had his faith in the West Coast unions to defeat the phony "screening" program. This certainly revealed to me the value of a leaflet and the effects of the rank and file literature on many of the seamen.

Another indisputable sign that the rank and file are tired of the redbaiting is the fact that in the seven ports that we covered not one patrolman asked anyone to buy the so-called anti-Communist stamps. It is obvious that most of the patrolmen have run into some strong opposition on this point lately.

My conclusion is that while many seamen today are generally confused by the redbaiting harangues of the press, radio, shipowners, Curran machine and the government, it would also be true to say that there is a common feeling that things in the Far East as elsewhere are going from bad to worse. There exists a general undertone that the union isn't what it used to be, that "you can't get the officials to back you up." A year ago one could possibly hear some people say: "Let's take 'em on (Russians) and get it over with." But today this expression is absent. There is no hysteria aboard this ship.

LET NO ONE make the mistake that the Communists are forgotten on the waterfront. A large minority of the seamen on this ship expressed their feelings to me confidentially that they had a good idea that I was a Communist. Fifteen years of providing militant leadership in the bitter struggles for a decent life for seamen has left the mark of the vanguard of the working class on the waterfront, never to be forgotten. A great many seamen still recognize the Communist Party as representing their feelings in every part of life—for peace, equality, better living conditions. I have every reason to believe that the seamen, in the not too distant future, will be clashing bitterly with the shipowners and their labor lieutenants in the maritime unions.

A SEAMAN.

The 5th Annual Jewish Labor Bazaar

HAS EVERYTHING



FOR WOMEN

Dresses, Suits, Coats, Raincoats,
Furs, Hats, Shoes, Handbags,
Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves,
Jewelry

FOR MEN

Suits, Coats, Shirts, Ties, Hats,
Wallets

FOR CHILDREN

Clothing, Toys, Records, Books

FOR THE HOUSE

Radios, TV Sets, Furniture,
Appliances, Luggage, Pottery,
Groceries, Pictures, Drugs

Everything way below cost
because UNION LABOR IS
DONATED FREE

Also Restaurant, Bar,
Dancing Nightly to
ALLAN TRESSER'S Orch.

ST. NICHOLAS ARENA

69 WEST 66th STREET
New York City

DECEMBER
14, 15, 16, 17, 18

THURSDAY — 6 to 12
FRIDAY — 6 to 12
SATURDAY — 12 to 12
SUNDAY — 12 to 12
MONDAY — 6 to 12

Cake Baking Contest Every Night

Try your skill, bake a cake
and bring it to the Bazaar
Restaurant

KIDDIE SHOW SUNDAY AFTERNOON

PROCEEDS: To combat anti-
Semitism — For aid in Israel

BAAZAR OFFICE
22 East 17th Street, N. Y. C.
AL 5-5858

HOW TO GO: Seventh Ave.
Subway to 66th St. Eighth
Ave. Subway to 59th St.

MacArthur's Court Frames Labor Editor

TOKYO (ALN). — Bunkichi Araga, labor editor whose paper was suspended by Japanese and U. S. occupation authorities last July, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of \$500 by the U. S. provost court here. He is being jailed on the same charge on which the newspaper was suspended, that he committed a "violation of occupation policy" by publishing an editorial called Defend Freedom of Speech.



The Showplace of the Mountains

Special Attractions for the Holidays

RICH AND VARIED PROGRAM
FOR ENTIRE WINTER SEASON

Dance Orchestra • Tops in Food
Comfortable Rooms • Low Rates

Make Your Reservations Now

FURRIERS JOINT COUNCIL

Watkins 4-6600

FUR WORKERS RESORT WHITE LAKE, NE.

At Jefferson School

Carnival Bazaar

December 8 — 9 — 10



"Shop in Fun"

Gifts of All Kinds

"Jump Club"
CABARET
ENTERTAIN-
MENT

MUSIC — FUN

Children's
Program
Sat. 2 p.m.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL, 575 Sixth Ave. NYC

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan

THE NEW GULLIVER, the biting Soviet satire on royalty, munition-makers, etc. adapted from Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," will be presented tonight and tomorrow at 77 Fifth Ave. As an added attraction, "The Silent Village" memorial to Lidice, will be shown. There will be two showings each night, Saturday at 8:30 and 10:30 p.m.; Sunday at 8 and 10 p.m. Socialize and refresh in the Art Room. Contribution 83 cents plus tax.

FREE DANCING instruction by Gerri & Santa Studio, between hours of 8 and 9 p.m. plus dancing to Paul Livert, his sax and orchestra. The Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Pl. at 8th St. and Broadway. Admission \$1.04 plus tax.

THE SATURDAY NITE FILM CLUB presents a wonderful comedy "Green Fields" based on Peretz Hirschbeim's classic. Three showings: 8:30, 10:00 and 11:30 p.m. Social all evening. 111 West 88th St. Admission to members \$1. Film Division ASP.

CONCERT BALALAIKA Symphonic Orchestra. Alexander Kutin, conductor. 35 male chorus. Boris Matusevitch, concertina soloist. 8:30 p.m. Carnegie Hall, 57th St. Tickets \$1.20, \$1.80 and \$2.40 Box Office.

ANOTHER TERRIFIC Saturday night social! Food, dancing, entertainment. Maritime Distributive Clubs LYL 11 West 18th St. Subs. 50c.

Bronx

BIG BEER PARTY! All the beer you can drink free. Dancing, top entertainment. Fun for all at Intervale Community House, 1311 Intervale Ave. (cor Freeman). 8:30 p.m. Subs. 75c.

THE FORDHAM-KINGSBRIDGE Film Circle presents Balzac's masterpiece "Colone Chabert" starring Raimu, also "To Hear Your Banjo Play." A history of American folk music as told and sung by Pete Seeger. Two showings: 8 and 10 p.m. 1 East Fordham Rd. (cor Jerome Ave.).

SUNDAY

Bronx

MORRIS U. SCHAPPE, the well known author and lecturer, will speak on the

topic, "Israel and the United Nations in Light of Today." Tonight at 8 p.m. Subs. 35c. Auspices: Bronx Cultural Center, 1723 Boston Road (above Dover Theater).

JAZZ FOR THE MASSES! Dixieland swing, bop. Musicians invited to attend Intervale Community House, 1311 Intervale Ave. (cor. Freeman St.), 8:30 p.m. Subs. 25c.

NEAL BURROUGHS, recently returns from the Soviet Union, will speak on "Education and Culture in the Soviet Union." 8:30 p.m. at Coop Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Ausp. Coop Library Committee.

Brooklyn

WILLIAM MANDEL, noted lecturer speaks tonight 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Topic: "Peace with China."

AUTHOR MEETS THE CRITIC. Robert Mende, author of "Spit and the Stars," Critic Sidney Finkelstein, 7:30 p.m. 14th A. D. ALP, 402 Keap St. Subscription 50c.

BERNARD BURTON, Daily Worker staff writer, will lecture on "What the War Economy Means to the Working People" tonight, 8:30 p.m. at Coney Island Center, 3109 Surf Ave.

MEYER LEVIN, JYP invites you to a Social Forum with the noted lecturer and authority on the Israel-Far East, Israel Epstein, who will lecture on "China and the United Nations." 8 p.m. at 1190 St. Johns Place. Contribution 25c. Dancing and ping-pong.

Coming

HOLIDAY BAZAAR: Toys, gifts, prints, bric-a-brac. No hustle bustle! Do your holiday buying here. Art show, entertainment, refreshments. Stadium Club, ALP, 724 Gerard. Bronx. Dec. 16th, 12 to 12 p.m.

RATES:

35 cents per line in the
Daily Worker
40 cents per line in The
(Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line.
Minimum charge 3 lines
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

DEADLINES:

Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 1 p.m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday
at 4 p.m.

In a Dozen Different
Countries They're
Talking About

HIGH TREASON

The Plot Against the People

By ALBERT E. KAHN

IN ENGLAND the Dean of Canterbury, Reverend Hewlett Johnson: "High Treason . . . will equip all who read it with stout weapons to combat the spate of false propaganda which has brought us to the very brink of war. Every lover of freedom, progress and peace is in Albert Kahn's debt."

IN FRANCE Abbe Jean Boulier: "In the cause of peace . . . we must denounce those men exposed in High Treason."

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA Jiri Hronek: "A magnificent, necessary and very courageous book . . . Albert Kahn has rendered a great service."

IN THE SOVIET UNION the Bolshevik magazine describes High Treason as a "valuable and necessary book...serving in the great cause of the people's struggle for peace", and the Literary Gazette calls it "an outstanding book . . . exposing what is really meant by the 'American way of life.'"

HIGH TREASON is being translated into Swedish, Polish, Czech, Hungarian, French, Slovakian, Dutch, and other languages.

AND IN THE UNITED STATES, THEY SAY:

"This book caused me to think more seriously than ever on the American way of life and the present world problems we face as a nation."

KAY L. GILLESPIE, CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

"An indictment against those few in high offices of government and business who . . . have conspired against the American people through nefarious politico-financial intrigue and occasions of incited violence."

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

"In an atmosphere of hysteria that has spawned the McCarthy miasma, it is good to see an author not frightened by scare words and neo-fascist propaganda."

NEWS AND OBSERVER, Raleigh, N. C.

"It is well to read this book and heed its lesson."

TOLEDO BLADE

"This is a book that every American must read."

THE WORKER

"From the artisan's point of view, Albert E. Kahn does a masterful job in blending the present and the past in HIGH TREASON."

SALT LAKE CITY TRIBUNE

"This is the one work published since the end of the war that every progressive must read and own. It is a veritable bible for any and everyone genuinely concerned with getting at the root facts behind the headlines."

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

"A phenomenal job of research and exposure."

LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

"HIGH TREASON is a book that should be gotten into the hands of every possible American. It exposes the real traitors to the nation. Like THE GREAT CONSPIRACY, this new book by Albert Kahn can serve as a trenchant weapon in the cause of democracy and peace."

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

"All progressive-minded people, especially young people, should read HIGH TREASON."

ELMER BENSON

"To learn the true story of the plotting, violence and corruption of Big Business, it is necessary to read HIGH TREASON. Albert Kahn is one of the few writers with the courage and ability to serve the people by exposing the real traitors."

CONGRESSMAN VITO MARCANTONIO

"Even better than THE GREAT CONSPIRACY. . . Must reading for all who value peace and freedom."

TED O. THACKREY

"An angry, brilliant and terrifying book . . . the most important political book of 1950."

JOHANNES STEEL

"Albert Kahn is a genius of a rare order. There is no one in my adult lifetime with his magnet for facts or with his power to order them into significant patterns which spell out our duty with such clarity. I shall be using High Treason for years to come."

REVEREND STEPHEN FRITCHMAN

Available at book stores in two editions: clothbound, \$3.00; paperbound, \$1.00. Both editions can be obtained by writing direct to Albert Kahn, Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

Special Combination Christmas Offer!

You can obtain a clothbound autographed copy of HIGH TREASON plus a clothbound autographed copy of BETRAYAL, Arthur Kahn's startling new book on the U. S. occupation of Germany, for the reduced rate of \$3.75 (the two books regularly sell for \$5.00). Or you can obtain paperbound copies of both books for a total of \$2.25.

GIVE THESE BOOKS AS CHRISTMAS GIFTS

ORDER FORM

ALBERT E. KAHN, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

☐ Please send me _____ special combination(s) of the clothbound edition of HIGH TREASON and BETRAYAL (both autographed) at the reduced rate of \$3.75 per set.

☐ Please send me _____ special combination(s) of the paperbound edition of HIGH TREASON and BETRAYAL at \$2.25 per set.

I enclose \$_____ (cash, check or money order—No C.O.D.)

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

BLAST STEEL INEQUALITIES

(Continued from Page 4)

will cost them—a little above nine percent—just about covers what the workers lost in buying powers since American planes started to sow "freedom" in Korea. But the steel workers also remember that they were cheated out of a raise last year when, after a long strike, the union settled for a pension-welfare plan. This is the first raise in two and a half years.

THE DEMAND for premium pay for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays has been put forward many times before, but "this time we'll really go after it," the regional officers of the steel union assured the workers here and in other steel towns. It was forgotten.

"If we don't get it now, when could we get it?" is the way one worker of Youngstown Sheet and Tube plant here put it. "Last year they told us those things can't be won on account of the drop in orders."

The issue is a very fundamental one with the steel workers. The industry, although unionized since 1937, continues to disregard holidays and weekends. A worker seldom knows more than a week ahead when his days off will fall. His five-day turn may include Saturday and Sunday each month or more frequently. The same goes for holidays.

The workers say that it is bad enough they are not accorded a right for a regular weekend and holidays off as workers in most major industries get; but if the industry cannot shut down on those days then it should at least pay a premium to those who are at work. They feel the union threw away an opportunity at this moment, when the industry is oper-

ating at full blast, to win a basic and more LASTING advance.

THE NEGRO steelworkers who in this area constitute about a fifth of the workers, are among the least enthusiastic. The majority are in the lower classifications. The fight to upgrade Negroes, even where it is waged, is only scratching the surface.

The feeling towards the raise was almost indifferent among those I talked to because back of their mind is the certainty that the rise in the cost of living is far from over. Steel workers don't eat or wear steel. But they have learned from experience that the hikes in the price of steel the companies announce along with the raises, always presages a rise in the cost of the things workers do eat, wear and use. They are only wondering how soon they will be another nine percent behind the cost of living rise.

The luster of the "victory" Murray claimed wore off when the workers saw in the local papers that Weirton Steel which deals with a company union, announced a 15-cent hourly base raise with half-cent increases for each classification. American Rolling Mills, also company-unionized, granted a raise averaging 13½ cents an hour.

THE WORKERS know these companies are not behind others on the level of profits and they wonder why Murray didn't press for a more adequate raise.

There are, of course, other issues Murray forgot in negotiations. The workers have long ago been demanding a drastic revision of the grievance machinery so they would either have a quick settle-

ment of complaints or the right to strike over them. Only a small percentage of the grievances filed ever get processed. Many workers take the attitude that it is useless to file them. The union is discredited. Then there is the ever-rising speedup now spurred on by the war cry. The workers stress that, as after previous wage rounds, the squeeze for higher productivity will also be intensified.

Above everything is the cloud of a wage freeze. Speaking before the Chicago CIO convention just before the raise was announced, Murray said he opposed a freeze on the ground of "inequality." He called for a restoration of the purchasing power lost since Korea and a stiffer tax on profits, before a freeze is discussed. Presumably, that condition will be met after Congress enacts a new tax plan to pay for the new war demands, and Murray will no longer oppose a freeze.

THE SADDEST PART of the picture in the steel town that strikes an outside observer is the dormancy of the union's locals. The steel workers, by now, take the condition in stride. It is "natural" in most cases that only a score or two are involved in any local's activity, or even so much as attending its "membership" meetings. The union's top officialdom wants it that way. They are more content if the members confine themselves to parting with two dollars a month for dues, on a check-off, and stay home.

That, I believe, is the key to the situation in the steel town today. There will be no real change and the top officialdom will not pressure for a real advance, until more of the rank and file is stirred to activity and the feeling that the United Steelworkers of America is their union and they can make of it a real weapon for better conditions.

World Asks

(Continued from Page 3)

Keating, Dublin saloonkeeper: "Truman seems a bit trigger happy with his atombomb." Antonine Durand, 50-year-old caretaker of the French National Assembly in Paris: "After the Americans, the others will start using it, too, and then we'll get it."

Representatives of 40,000 young British electrical workers urged their government to support all efforts to ban atomic and other mass murder weapons, and demanded negotiations to end the threat of World War III. All under the age of 23, they met at the Second Youth Conference of the electrical union in Folkestone, England.

IN MacARTHUR's own bailiwick, the Mayor of Hiroshima proposed the use of the same bomb that wrecked his city of 343,000. That bomb killed 78,150, injured 37,000, and 13,000 are still reported missing. Shinzo Hamai, the Mayor, declared: "As one who has seen what the atomic bomb can do, I can advise all parties that they should make every effort to settle the Korean matter by peaceful, diplomatic means. Even when they have exhausted these efforts, they should sit down and try again."

The rapidly growing world-wide demand for negotiations by the U. S. with the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union brought similar demands in this country.

An influential group of New England bankers, industrialists and business leaders urged Truman to withdraw United Nations troops from Korea and the U. S. Seventh Fleet from Formosan waters, and accede the seating of Chinese People's Republic delegates in the UN.

The group, called the "Dover Group" because they met in Dover, Mass., in 1948 to ask a tempering of U. S. cold war policies, is composed of Thomas Dudley Cabot, director United Fruit Co., First National Bank of Boston; Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor; Thomas Hopkinson Eliot, ex-Congressman, government official; J. R. Killian, Jr., president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Halfdan Lee, director Koppers

Co., First National Bank of Boston, U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co.; Ralph Lowell, investment banker, member of Clark, Dodge & Co., director, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.; Lewis Perry, principal Phillips Exeter Academy, and C. E. Wyzanski, Jr., internationally famous jurist.

Other signers were Lloyd Brace, Henry B. Cabot, Judge Charles C. Cabot, Charles A. Coolidge, John H. Crider, editor Boston Herald; Conrad Hobbs, Philips Ketchum, Laurence M. Lombard, Thomas H. Mahony, Walter D. Malcolm, Stuart C. Rand, Charles M. Storey, and Joe E. Harrell, president, New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Ask A-Bomb Ban

(Continued from Page 3)

shipping workers sent a round-robin telegram to Truman to end the war in Korea and drop his considered use of the atomic bomb. In Chicago, atomic scientists joined in the call for peace and against the bomb. In Jackson, Mich., the Ministerial Association and Jackson County of Churches wired Truman to end his A-bomb talk.

Throughout America it was the same: a tidal demand to get out of Korea rose. It was evident in labor, among church people, in colleges, and in the communities. Thousands of signatures, for instance, were being secured in Chicago on petitions to Truman demanding: (a) A UN "cease-fire" order in Korea, and (b) A negotiated peace. The petition drive was initiated by unions affiliated to the Chicago Labor Unity Committee after the parent body adopted these proposals in a resolution earlier this week.

More than 200 Protestant ministers and church members organized the Seattle Emergency Peace Assembly and sent an emissary to the United Nations and the White House with their peace program.

Students at Cornell hailed a speech there by Amirya Chakravarty, adviser to the Indian UN delegation, who urged an immediate 24-hour truce, Chinese recognition and outlawry of the A-bomb.

In Birmingham, Ala., weeping wives and mothers at a meeting of the local Marine Corps League Auxiliary wired Truman asking evacuation of Korea "to save our sons' lives."

For Morris' Intestinal Fortitude

Dear Editor:

Here is a dollar—best I can do—for you to use any way you see fit. It is not simply a contribution. It is my way of expressing sympathy for George Morris, who needs

it. Anybody who can sit through those sessions of the CIO without serious stomach disorders deserves more than thanks. The same will be true of his job whenever any of the purified CIO unions convenes.

I am truly sorry for any man who has to sit there and listen to those phonies—Murray, Reuther, Quill, Carey and all the rest of the creeps licking up the Raw Deal spittle. What strange creatures we have had to support from time to time! Pity the working class that pays them their ten and fifteen and twenty thousand a year apiece, while they let Truman, Taft and the bosses wipe their feet on them.

Yes, I certainly admire George Morris' guts.

A. READER.

SHOPPERS' GUIDE

Electrolysis

IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE
to Rid Yourself of
**UNWANTED
HAIR FOREVER!**

\$1 per treatment. Famous electrolysis removes unwanted hair permanently from face, arms, legs or body. Privacy guaranteed. New method. Quick results. No need to shave. Men also treated. Free consultation.

BELETTA ELECTROLYSIS
110 W. 34th St. (4th fl.)
Phone: 1191-1162 • LO 3-4218

Florists

FLOWERS
AND FRUIT BASKETS
Delivered Anywhere

ROBERT RAVEN, Flowers
GR 3-8357

Insurance

CARL JACK R. BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including auto, marine, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 3-9424

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
15 E. 2nd St.
Near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

For Advertising Info:
Call AL 4-7954

Opticians and Optometrists

Official IWO Optician
ASSOCIATED OPTOMETRISTS
380 W. 34th St., near Eighth Ave.
Mon.-Thurs. 9-7:30; Friday 9-6:30
Saturday 9-6 • LO 3-2848
J. P. FREEMAN, Opt.

Official IWO Ophthalmic Optometrist
UNITY OPTICAL CO.
152 FLATBUSH AVE.
Near Atlantic Ave. — Our Only Office
ELI ROSS, Optometrist
Tel. NEVins 8-9166
DAILY 9 A.M. - 7 P.M.
SATURDAY 9 A.M. - 5 P.M.
EYES EXAMINED EYE EXERCISES

Official IWO Bronx Optometrist
**EYES EXAMINED
GLASSES FITTED**
262 E. 167th STREET, BRONX
Tel. JERome 7-8022

GOLDEN BROS.

Records

"Songs of the
International Brigade"
**BERLINER'S
MUSIC SHOP**
154 Fourth Ave. (14th St.)
Open till 10 p.m. OR 4-9460

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 2-9444
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

THE MOST RELIABLE PLACE
TO SEND PARCELS TO RUSSIA,
ROMANIA and ISRAEL
Duty Prepaid Is Through

PARCELS TO RUSSIA, Inc.
391 EASTERN PARKWAY
Brooklyn 10, N. Y.
Telephone: MAin 2-1771

• LICENSED BY THE USSR •
• NEW AIR MAIL SERVICE •
• Especially for Medicine •
(STREETMAYCIN)
Takes 4 or 5 days to USSR

BODY REPAIRS
GE 8-9417
• Wheel Alignment
• Welding
• Auto Painting

**18th AVENUE
AUTO BODY WORKS**
1509-15th AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A. DI CASOLI J. SHENYER

OFFICIAL IWO OPTICIANS
have your eyes
examined by a
competent oculist
M.D.
UNION SQ.
OPTICAL & JEWELRY CO.
147 Fourth Ave. (Bank Bldg.) Room 319
N. Shafer - Wm. Vogel — GR 7-7653

IN QUEENS
Complete Optical Service
Eyes Examined • Glasses Fitted

IRVING B. KARP
Optometrist
88-88-144 St. (opp. Macy's), Jamaica
Open Mon., Wed., Fri., 9-5:30 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Tues., Thurs., Sat. 9-5:30 — 9-12:30

MONUMENTS

WEISS MONUMENTAL WORKS
Official Monument Dealer for the IWO
1410 WASHINGTON AVE.
Cor. 170th St., Bronx 58, N. Y.
Tel. JERome 7-6042



Classified Ads

<p>APARTMENT EXCHANGE 3 ROOMS, Manhattan under \$40 for 4-6 rooms to \$70. CO 5-3778.</p> <p>UNFURNISHED APARTMENT WANTED 2½ TO 4 ROOMS, young business couple. Write to Box 179, The Worker.</p> <p>APARTMENT WANTED NEGRO urgently needs apartment. 2-3-4 rooms, Manhattan. AL 4-7854, ext. 39. Box 179, The Worker.</p> <p>UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED ELDERLY woman urgently needs unfurnished or furnished room. Box 180, The Worker.</p> <p>APARTMENT SUBLET CORNER three-room elevator apartment. Sublet or share. UL 5-9259.</p> <p>HELP WANTED HOUSEKEEPER, care of 3-year-old boy, small apartment, Flatbush. 8:30-5:30 p.m. or sleep in. Starting \$35.00 weekly. Enclose references. Box 178, The Worker.</p> <p>URGENTLY needed reasonable, reliable, full time. Care and board for two-year-old. MU 3-9886.</p> <p>SITUATION WANTED WOMAN desires light housekeeping job. Cook and clean. No children. Box 177, The Worker.</p> <p>FOR SALE (Appliances) ELECTRIC FOOD MIXER, complete with Food Chopper. Reg. \$38.95. Spec. \$27.40. Standard Brand Distributors. 143-4th Ave. (13th St.) AL 4-7854. GR 3-7892.</p>	<p>(Automobile) 1948 HUDSON Six, original owner. Excellent condition. Must sell. Phone Mr. Albert, AL 5-5858, between 11-3.</p> <p>MANDOLIN CLASS CLASS for beginners, starts Thursday, Dec. 7th, 7 p.m. Instruction free to members. Dues \$50 weekly. Don't write for information. Come and register. \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. Ages 13 and up. N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orch., 106 E. 14th St., near 4th Ave., N.Y.C.</p> <p>SERVICES ALL TIMES! TUBES! Expert body and fender work. Special to all DW readers. LIFT AUTO REPAIRS 140 West End Ave., cor. 66th St. TR 7-2554. cor 66th St. TR 7-2554.</p> <p>(Painting) PRIVATE work our specialty, good materials; reasonable prices; Metropolitan area. JE 8-4113.</p> <p>(Upholstery) SOFA rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. \$12. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Mornings 8-1. HYEsinth 3-7887.</p> <p>TRUCKS FOR HIRE ALL JOBS moving, storage, all general closed vans. Low rates. Call Ed Wendel. JE 6-8000, day-night.</p> <p>JIMMIE's pickup service. Small jobs, shortest notice; city, beach, country. UN 4-7707.</p>
--	--

House 'Excess Profits' Tax Seen as Fraud on Public

WASHINGTON.—The so-called excess profits tax adopted by the lame duck House late Tuesday is a complete fraud. Instead of taxing war profits, it virtually guarantees enormous profits to America's wealthiest corporations.

The bill, if passed by the lame duck Senate, is expected to provide about three billion dollars in revenues this year and about \$4.6 billion next year. But this doesn't begin to cover the additional \$18.2 billion asked by President Truman last week for war purposes. This will be paid out of wages and salaries, not out of profits.

The tax bill is described by its sponsors as containing many safeguards to protect big business from undue hardships. This is a masterpiece of understatement. In figuring its "profits tax" a

business concern is permitted to retain (subject only to normal taxation) 85 percent of its profits during its best three years of the four-year period 1946 to 1949. These years, as even Truman has observed, were the most profitable these corporations ever enjoyed.

PROFITS IN EXCESS of that fat 85 percent would be taxed 75 percent.

But no corporation shall be required to pay more than 67 percent of its profits in taxes. Thus 33 percent of its profits are virtually given gilt-edge guarantee. If corporation officials believe

this tax unjust they are offered an optional plan. They can pay a tax of 12 percent on their first five million of invested capital, ten percent on the next five million and eight percent on all their investment above ten million.

Public utilities and transportation companies, including telephone, power, gas, water, railroad and airline concerns can retain five to six percent profits on their (heavily watered) investment capital without interference by the tax collector.

Some senators believe this bill deals a mite too harshly with the war profiteers and there is a movement in the lame duck Banking Committee to lighten the burden it would place upon them.

Expose Of Auto Jimcrow Shocks UAW Conference

By William Allan

DETROIT.—Delegates to a city-wide conference of United Auto Workers local FEPC committees were angered and shocked by a report on jimcrow hiring in the auto industry. The conference which had about 100 delegates from the shops, many of whom were Negro workers, met at a time when rising job discrimination and police brutality against Negroes were at unprecedented heights.

Mrs. C. Bledsee, of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Committee, presented these facts, in 1945 some 35 percent of the employers requesting help, specified "white only." In April 1947 this had jumped to 44.5 percent. In 1949 it rose to 49.8 percent and in 1950 it reached 80 percent.

For semi-skilled, workers, 20 out of 25 employers wanted, "white only." Unskilled was 20 out of 23.

Despite such an alarming increase in job discrimination UAW President Walter Reuther did not even refer to this or propose a campaign for a City-FEPC ordinance. Neither would the Reuther gang in control of the platform let FEPC action get beyond the stage of setting up a committee to "study" the issue.

WHILE REUTHER and his henchmen made vague, unspecified claims of gains for Negro workers getting better jobs, no list of such gains, or the plants where they had been won was reported or could be obtained.

On police brutality Reuther in his keynote never saw fit to mention the subject.

He knew the facts because a year ago, George Edwards, Reuther candidate for Mayor in a recent Detroit election, revealed that Detroit police made 20,000 illegal arrests in 1948, the majority of whom were Negro citizens.

Also the recent police commando attack on the home of a Negro Ford worker Charles M. Gordy in Detroit was never mentioned by Reuther who merely told the delegates as he told the CIO convention in Chicago that to sell the foreign policy "we have to do something about civil rights."

The conference revealed that in Detroit where discrimination has increased 40 percent in the hiring of Negro workers, where no city or state FEPC laws exist, where police brutality increases, Reuther is still "long on words and short on action" when it comes to fighting discrimination. Many rank and file delegates as they left the conference made the

Court Reverses Coplon Verdict

The U. S. Court of appeals ruled last week that the FBI had arrested former government worker Judith Coplon illegally without a warrant and reversed her conviction and 15 year sentence in a New York court on a charge of espionage. She is appealing an earlier conviction in Washington where she was sentenced to 40 months to 10 years. A new trial was ordered in the New York case.

Former ILD Workers Invited to Parley

A meeting of veteran workers of the International Labor Defense has been called jointly by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, William L. Patterson and Rose Baron, former national chairman, national secretary and New York secretary of the ILD respectively.

The meeting, which is to be held at the library, 23 W 26 St. Thursday, Dec. 14, at 8:30 p.m., is expected to bring together old-time ILDees who participate in the historic Sacco-Vanzetti, Tom Mooney and Scottsboro campaigns. Former political prisoners will be present. All former active workers of the ILD are invited.

For further information, phone ORegon 9-1657. remarks that "it's up to us down

below in the local unions to do the fighting and let Reuther make his speeches."

Nat'l Youth Peace Parley Call Issued

A Young People's General Assembly for Peace will be held in Chicago, Jan. 5, 6, and 7, to work out a "platform for common action to prevent World War III", according to the Assembly call. About 1,000 delegates from every state in the nation are expected to attend.

"No differences," asserts the statement, "are so great that they can't be settled by peaceful negotiations."

Delegates to the Assembly belong to major peace, student, religious, farm, Negro, Jewish and other youth groups.

Iceland Fishermen Win 129-Day Strike

REYKJAVIK (ALN).—Iceland's trawler fishermen have won a 129-day strike for a 12-hour daily rest period and a working day of "no more than 12 hours." The men have been demanding 12-hour rest legislation since 1928. The strike was won against the violent opposition of Olafur Thors, main trawler owner in Iceland who is also minister of fisheries in the Icelandic government. The fishermen are now preparing for a struggle on wages, which continue low. Their wage fight is expected to spark nationwide action for more pay by other workers.

There's a big HOOTENANNY coming

with the Duke of Iron, Woody Guthrie, Hope Foye, Ernie Lieberman, and many more, plus dancing with Rector Bailey and his orchestra, Christmas Eve, Sun. Nov. 24, Webster Hall. Tickets \$1.00 (in advance), \$1.20 at door, at bookshops and People's Artists, 106 E. 14th St. — OR 7-4818.

TONITE (Sat.) & SUN. MAT. yiddish theatre ensemble presents J. B. PRIESTLEY'S "THEY CAME TO A CITY" directed by PAUL MANN BARBIZON PLAZA THEATRE 6th Ave. & 58th St. Tickets at Box Off. before perf. Benefits — Al 5-6225 daily 2-7-6:30 Saturday 10-1 P.M.

SPORTS:

A Coach Who Doesn't Have To Worry!

Coach Fritz Brennecke, out at Golden, Colorado, says he never had it so good before—no Monday telephone calls from alumni, no beefs from the students, no pressure to get into a Bowl game, nobody trying to recruit hot shot high school stars for his team.

And is Brennecke's team so terrific that he just escapes these things that plague other coaches? Not so you could notice it. His Colorado Mines eleven won two games and lost eight. Nothing sensational about that, but if they were doing any better he'd begin to worry. Honestly, he would.

"No sir, I'm comfortable and content," he said. "I'm not at all disappointed in the way the year has gone. That's something plenty of other coaches around the nation would like to be saying at this time."

So just what kind of a coaching paradise is this little school nestled in the foothills of the Rockies just west of Denver? Why would he get concerned if his boys suddenly got hot some season and knocked everybody off.

"To tell the truth," he said, "it is almost better to flunk than pass here as far as football is concerned. Mines is a school designed for engineers. We play football only for recreation and we put only as much stress on the sport as the boys can give in time. We naturally try to win every game we play. But we don't expect to."

Colorado Mines is one of the best known engineering, mining and petroleum schools in the nation and only top students can gain entrance. All have to be interested in an education, not football.

Thus Brennecke is faced with situations other coaches would tear their hair about. But they don't bother him.

Practice, at the maximum is two hours for any given day. It never starts until after four o'clock and is always over by six. The players who have first concern for laboratory work and field trips show up for practice if they can make it. If not, nobody complains.

"On trips if it takes more than

two hours by bus we fly," Brennecke said. "We just can't spend any more time away from textbooks. For instance, we go to Las Cruces to play New Mexico A&M by plane. We leave on 9:30 Saturday morning and return 12 hours later. But it is a 1,400 mile round trip."

Students usually carry a load of 23 hours a semester, whereas in most colleges 17 hours is a heavy course.

"If a player sees he is failing a course his usual decision is to quit football," Brennecke noted.

Along with the usual troubles, Brennecke had some more manpower problems right at the start this year. He lost 10 first stringers. Some suffered injuries and decided to lay out for the year.

But when Brennecke reads about the wolves who go after renowned coaches, he can be mighty philosophical.

"It takes a lot for fellows at Mines even to play football at all," he said. "I wouldn't change places with any other coach. We have what a lot of other football teams don't have—plain fun."

Austria Jobless Toll Keeps Rising

VIENNA (ALN).—Austria has 108,162 unemployed workers, of whom 73,049 are on relief, the Ministry for Social Administration announced. The population of Austria is seven million.

Christmas Sales!

Give Pictures for CHRISTMAS

44th ST. GALLERY

133 West 44th St., N. Y. C.

Open 'til 8:30 p. m. daily

MIDTOWN FILM CIRCLE

Presents a special pre-holiday showing of the Soviet Film Classic

"The New Gulliver"

biting satire on royalty, munitions-makers, etc. . . . adapted from Jonathan Swift's fabulous narrative "Gulliver's Travels"

EXTRA!

"THE SILENT VILLAGE"

(Britain's hauntingly beautiful memorial to the noble men, women and children of Lidice)

Sat. and Sun. Eves., Dec. 9th and 10th

Saturday: 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. — Sunday: 8 and 10 p.m.

Socialize and Referesh in the ART ROOM

DONATION 83 CENTS (plus tax)

77 FIFTH AVE. (off 15th St.) N. Y. C.

Artists presents **Cossacks of the Kuban** EXTRA! SOVIET "SPORTING GLORY" in Magicolor Full-length feature of Russia's sports — plus — LATEST SOVIET NEWS LAST 5 DAYS! STANLEY 7th Ave. bet 42 & 43 Sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 100 EAST 130 STREET Now through Monday Burt Lancaster — Dorothy McGuire **MISTER 880** Paulette Goddard — Pedro Armendariz **THE TORCH**

Sunday thru Tuesday **THE IDIOT** and **GYPSIES** Last Day — Saturday, Dec. 9th SHOESHINE and FETER I **IRVING PL** New 45th St. 665-0975

PEOPLE'S DRAMA presents NAT TURNER

a new play by PAUL PETERS — author of STEVEDORE

"People's Drama deserves the plaudits of all lovers of theatre and of democracy for its staging of NAT TURNER. —PAUL ROBESON

Eves., etc. Mon. \$1.20, \$1.80, \$2.40 212 ELDRIDGE ST. Phone OR 3-7599 - OR 3-2722 F Train to 2nd Ave.

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

DECEMBER 10, 1950

SECTION 2

To Each According to His Needs

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

THOUSANDS of letters are arriving in Kuibishev on the Volga from all over the Soviet Union. They are addressed to the Kuibishev hydroelectric project construction job. But the other day one registered letter came addressed as follows: "Kuibishev, Lighthouse of Communism on the Volga."

It was from a collective farmer who signed himself Kyrill Ivanovitch Kormardin. The letter started with greetings to the builders of communism and then the farmer went on to explain that he was a skilled carpenter, concrete mixer and house painter. He said that his son was also a carpenter, his older daughter a plasterer and painter, and his wife a building trades worker. Kormardin then requested that he and his family be allowed to participate in the building of communism at Kuibishev.

Soviet people point out that the new big construction projects on the Volga and the Dnieper, in Turkmenia, the southern Ukraine and Crimea make communism a tangible thing for them and a goal not of the far distant future but in foreseeable time.

What do the leaders of the Soviet government and the people here mean when they speak of communism? A popular slogan, for example, which you can see on construction jobs all over Moscow, declares: "Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of Stalin, forward to the victory of communism."

Socialism and Communism

How do they visualize the victory of communism? What methods, what tactics do they propose for achieving this victory?

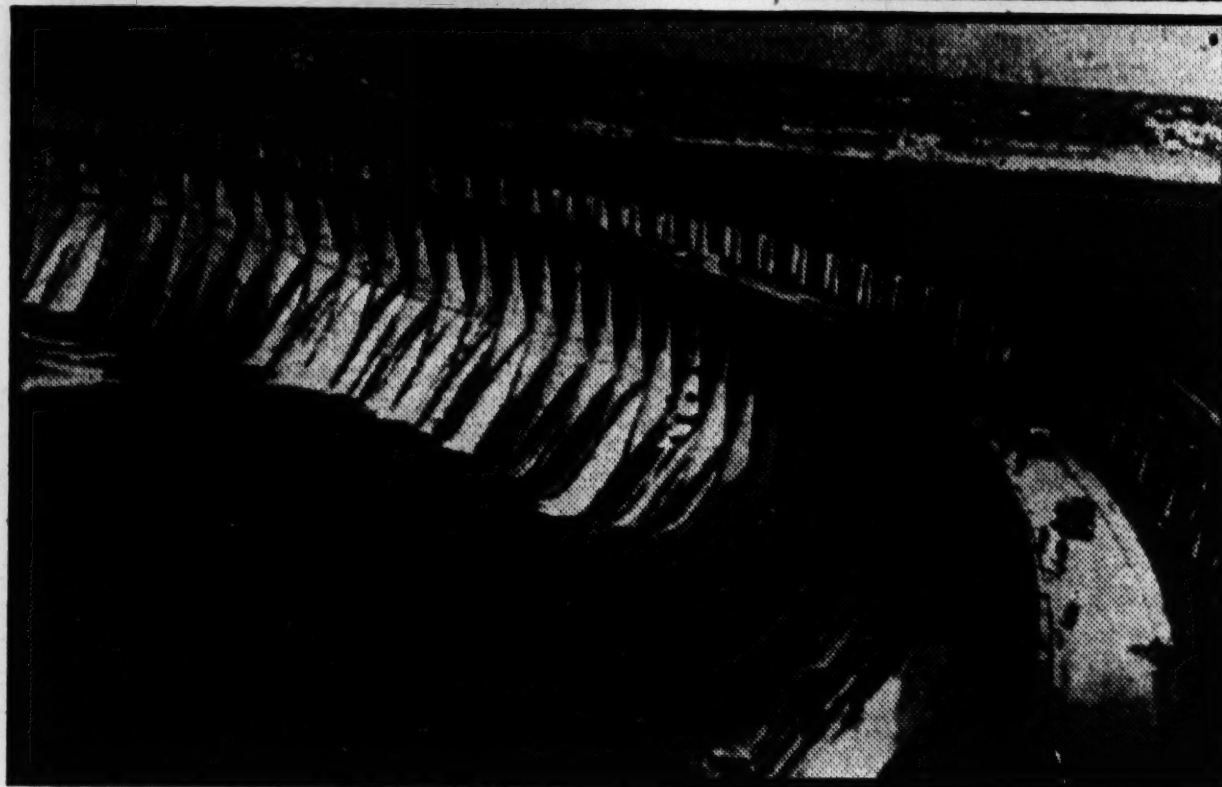
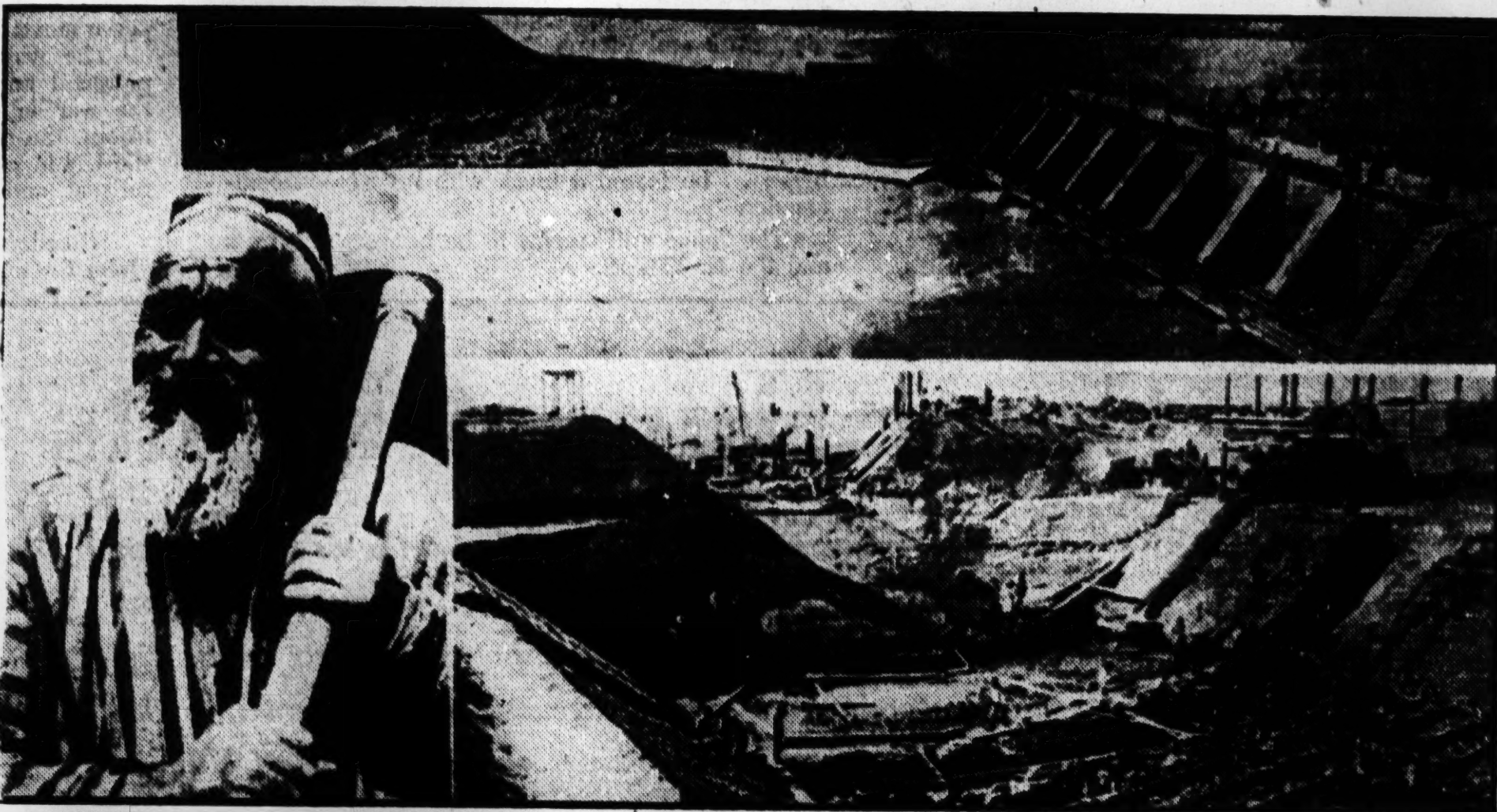
And why do they speak of achieving communism in the future, if the Soviet Union is now a communist country? Then again, it is the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the land became a fully socialist society way back in 1935. What then is the difference between socialism and communism?

To answer these questions is a good way to understand what's happening in the Soviet Union today. Fifteen years ago Joseph Stalin developed the theory of Marxism-Leninism on this question in a speech he made at the first all-Union conference of Stakhanovites. This was a conference of outstanding workers, innovators, who had vastly increased production by better organization of the labor process, and by a scientific utilization of modern machinery.

Among the significant things Stalin saw in the Stakhanovite movement was that "it is preparing the conditions for the transition from Socialism to Communism." Stalin went on to explain:

"The principle of Socialism is that in Socialist society each works according to his ability and receives articles of consumption, not according to his needs, but according to the work he performs for society. This means that the cultural and technical level of the working class is as yet not a high one, that the distinction between mental and manual labor still exists, that the productivity of labor is still not high enough to ensure an abundance of articles of consumption, and, as a result, society is obliged to distribute articles of consumption not in accordance with the needs of its members, but in accordance with the work they perform for society."

"Communism represents a higher stage of development. The principle of Communism is that in a Communist society each works according to his abilities and receives articles of consumption, not according to the work he performs, but according to his needs as a



The Soviet people stand on the threshold of the fulfillment of the great dream of mankind—the advent of Communism. It is something they are building with their own hands, out of their own productive power. It is to this epochal project—once considered a vain goal of Utopian visionaries—that the people are applying their energies, not to preparations for destructive war.

culturally developed individual. This means that the cultural and technical level of the working class has become high enough to undermine the basis of the distinction between mental labor and manual labor, that the distinction between mental labor and manual labor has already disappeared, and that productivity of labor has reached such a high level that it can provide an absolute abundance of articles of consumption, and as a result society is able to distribute these articles in accordance with the needs of its members." (Stalin, "Problems of Leninism," P. 528.)

The working class of Russia had taken power back in 1917. But the elimination of capitalism was a long, gradual process. Socialism in agriculture, for example, couldn't be achieved finally until there were enough machines, tractors, etc., to mechanize production. Nor were the farmers drawn into the collective farms by compulsion; they had to be convinced and learn through their own experience that they would be infinitely

better off on collective farms, than as small individual producers.

Living in the Soviet Union you become conscious of this incredible difference between the socialist world and capitalism. No one here gets rich at the expense of anyone else. No one profits from the labor of others but all benefit from the labor of all who work. And everybody works.

This of course does not mean that everybody is exactly the same in ability and achievement and it doesn't mean that everybody receives the same wages. You discover here that the old arguments you heard in high school economics about how socialism destroyed incentive are so much nonsense.

If you work harder, acquire greater skill you get higher wages. In a factory for example, there's the norm or basic wage which is more than adequate to provide food, shelter, clothing and everything a person needs to live on. But for additional effort there's a system of bonuses or premiums which raises

Vast new reclamation projects are under way. Changing the courses of rivers will feed giant projects such as this (above) in cotton-growing areas, and (below) giant Dnieper dam in the Ukraine. Inset shows an Uzbek farmer who worked on the dam pictured (center).

wages for the conscientious workers far above the norm.

Equality of opportunity exists for all to improve themselves. There is a great incentive to work better, acquire greater skills and achieve proficiency in professional or managerial capacities.

You learn from experience here that the propaganda abroad about the tremendous difference between managerial and professional people and ordinary workers is so much hogwash.

Who is the director of a factory? Or the dancer in the Bolshoi? Or the general in the army? Or the member of the Supreme Soviet? That man or woman is a person who worked (or still works) in a factory or on a farm and who benefitted by the opportunity all have to become more cultured, skilled and able to take over leadership and management.

Nevertheless there are still differences between manual and mental labor. There has to be a still greater upsurge of productivity, of abundance, of education and cultural attainment for that difference to be wiped out. Communism will mean not only the elimination of differences between mental and manual workers but also the elimination of differences between town and village. Agricultural communities must become the same centers of culture, science, education and mechanization that you have in the cities.

The process of enabling each person to become a worker-intellectual-engineer, whether in industry or agriculture, goes on before your very eyes here. That process is the means through which Soviet society is building communism.

Which brings us back to the gigantic peaceful construction jobs going on, which they call "Projects of Communism."

Under communism productivity is so advanced that there is absolute abundance for all. It means that the labor process has been mechanized in its entirety and the drudgery of labor eliminated for all time. Well, the new power plants being built on the Volga, the Dnieper and Amu Darya rivers will

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

By JOHN GATES, Editor of The Worker

Question of the day

QUESTION—The New York Post claimed in an editorial on Nov. 29 that there is a "huge gulf between the Republican Formosa-Firsters and the Administration" on foreign policy. Is this true?

ANSWER—The gulf is about as huge as a bathtub.

This is what the GOP so-called Formosa-Firsters say themselves, now that the loud talk of the election campaign is over. On Nov. 29 Sen. Wherry of Nebraska said: "There is no room for partisan politics in this critical international situation." Sen. Wiley of Wisconsin said on the same day: "Little things must be forgotten in order to meet the challenge of the hour."

The "huge gulf" is seen to consist of nothing more than "little things" and "partisan politics."

Every essential element of U. S. foreign policy is supported by both capitalist parties. The N. Y. Times reminded its readers of this right after the GOP election victory and pointed out that Truman's



GATES

policy had originally been adopted by the Republican 80th Congress.

What difference is there between Truman's Formosa policy and that of the Republican Formosa-Firsters? The Formosa-Firsters clamor for open outright seizure of Formosa by the U. S. Truman is for "neutralizing" Formosa. Either way the U. S. 7th Fleet and 13th Air Force is in Formosa and the U. S. Government is preventing by armed force the return of Formosa to its motherland, China.

The objectives of Truman and the GOP on grabbing Formosa are the same, their methods slightly different. The approach of the GOP is to steal Formosa outright while Truman thinks that too crude and favors the more subtle swindle approach.

How tiny the "huge gulf" really is, is shown by the relationship between Truman and the arch Formosa-Firsters of them all—Gen. MacArthur. James Reston, chief N. Y. Times diplomatic writer, said on Nov. 29 that "in the dispute between the cautious policy (with respect to the U. S. Army advance toward the Manchurian border) proposed by the British and French and the bold policy sponsored by Gen. MacArthur, the President backed MacArthur nearly every time . . . the Administration's decision (was) to back the MacArthur strategy and to ignore the warnings of influential UN members . . . he feared a break with his Korean commander."

The "huge gulf" seems to be between the facts and the N. Y. Post.

The difference between Truman and MacArthur in the Far East could be described as follows: MacArthur is in the driver's seat of a car speeding at 100 miles an hour. Truman sits alongside and orders MacArthur to slow down—to 95 miles an hour.

There are differences in the war camp both inside the United States and between the US government and its European imperialist allies, but they are not of a fundamental character. Nevertheless they are of great importance for the peace movement.

These intra- and inter-imperialist differences have to do with the speed of war preparations, comparative readiness to unleash war, desire to safeguard imperialist investments such as the British in Hong Kong which leads them to have a somewhat different approach to China than the U. S. government, etc. These contradictions are all based on imperialist self-interest, are temporary, vacillating and will always be resolved in favor of imperialism, unless there is a strong and powerful peace movement which can take advantage of them.

The way to do that today is to give a new powerful impetus to the movement for an end to the war in Korea, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the negotiation of a peaceful settlement by the UN in which People's China must take its rightful seat, and the banning of the A-bomb.

(Readers are urged to send questions to John Gates, 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y.)

The Great Human Rights Debate

By ABNER W. BERRY

AS THIS is being written the clouds of war in Asia, under the usurped UN banner, have just about eclipsed the proclamation of Dec. 10, 1950, as "United Nations Human Rights Day."

Two years ago in Paris the UN General Assembly approved and issued what is called "A Universal Declaration of Human Rights." But the provisions of even this weak declaration were dictated by the needs and the war program of the so-called Western Democracies, initiators and developers of the cold war. World civil rights, just like civil rights in the Congress of the United States, have been victims of cold war strategy.

The Soviet UN delegation at the initial human rights discussions in 1947 sought to disperse the war clouds generated in Washington and London, then hovering over the human rights discussion. Andrei Vishinsky, then Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister, introduced resolution after resolution against war-mongering and race-baiting as the stated principles of UN. But the Soviet representative was met by the arguments of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and the others that to bar the right to advocate war and racial prejudice would bring about regimentation and the loss of a "free press." The present declaration does not deal at all with the advocacy of war. And whereas minor functionaries and has-beens like former Pennsylvania Governor, George H. Earle, would be officially disowned when they called for dropping atom bombs on the Kremlin, now the President has let it be known that use of the atom bomb is considered a part of the normal military policy of the United States Government.

Soviet representatives fought for a proposal in the human rights declaration granting the right of self-determination for colonial peoples. The South African delegate, supported by U. S. representatives, blocked this proposal. The result is that the UN declaration of human rights recognizes in its preamble the right of the imperialist powers to rule the colonies. Human rights as defined by UN, the declaration reads, should be recognized and observed by "peoples of the member states themselves and among the people of territories under their jurisdiction." (My emphasis—AWB.)

Just before the 1948 UN General Assembly meeting and the Geneva meeting of the Social and Humanitarian Committee (which drafted the declaration) a petition for action on denial of rights to American Negroes was presented to it by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In Geneva, the Soviet delegate, Alexei Pavlov, sought to have proposals contained in the NAACP petition accepted by the committee. He lost to the cold

Today, Dec. 10, has been set aside as UN Human Rights Day. There have been very few questions on which the big press has spread so many distortions as on the discussions that went into the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Proposals which were made by the Socialist nations, but which were turned down by the Marshall Plan spokesmen, are still being fought for by the people of the world.



UN Nations

war opposition of the North Carolina "liberal," Jonathan Daniels, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who presided.

A proposed sentence in the declaration—"Everyone has the right to access to public employment"—was thrown out by the Marshall Plan majority at the Paris meeting. Mrs. Roosevelt objected by saying that the U. S. Government would not give up the right to bar employment to "persons holding subversive political beliefs. . . ." Colonialism and thought control and the right to advocate aggressive war became features in a document issued by a world organization which grew out of a war to end all wars, and was established to keep the peace and guard the freedom for which the millions had fought the fascist axis.

In the Social and Humanitarian Committee the cold warriors were winning their battles against "the Kremlin." The

lap-dog press spread the news as if "the free world" were really gaining against "totalitarianism." But the oppressed of the world, the future cannon fodder, the worried mother, the dwellers in the slums and the huts of imperialist ghettos—these were the real targets and victims of Marshall Plan knights.

The real aspirations of these, the forgotten ones, is contained in the tabled and defeated proposals of Vishinsky and Pavlov and the others. The proof is in the following defeated Soviet-proposed paragraphs supposedly dead in the files of the United Nations agencies:

" . . . Everyone . . . should be guaranteed by law the right to express his opinion, specifically freedom of speech and press as well as of artistic representation, provided that the freedom of speech and the press is not used for war

propaganda, or incitement of hatred among peoples, race discrimination or the spreading of slanderous rumors. . . .

"Every citizen, irrespective of race, color, nationality, social position, property status, social origin, language, religion or sex, shall be guaranteed by the State an opportunity to elect and be elected to all organs of authority on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage with a secret ballot, and to occupy any State or public office. Property, educational or other qualifications restricting the participation of citizens in voting at elections to representative organs shall be abolished."

South Africa objected to "secret ballot." All of the Western Powers' delegates objected to calling for a guarantee of these rights by law, as a governmental responsibility. The result of this "defeat to the Russians" is to deny Negroes in the South the right of governmental protection in seeking to exercise the right to vote and hold office. The imperialists "won." Therefore, the 8,000,000 South Africans who are denied the right to hold office can exercise that right, according to the human rights declaration, when the South African fascists have successfully taught their followers "respect for these rights and freedoms."

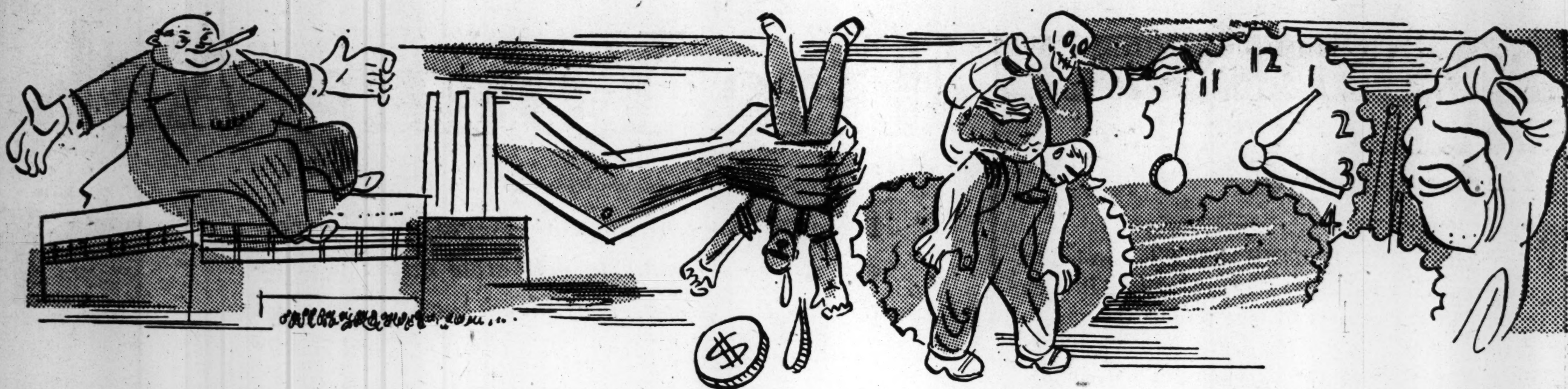
Even freedom of speech and thought are hedged with the thought-control poison of the United States rulers. These freedoms can be limited, the declaration says, "as determined by law . . . the requirements of morality . . . public order . . . the general welfare." These are exactly the grounds upon which the warmakers in America have based their attacks on the spokesmen for peace.

There will be many set speeches on Dec. 10 extolling human rights and civil rights by the same men who mangled the human rights declaration as part of the larger plan to waylay and subject the world's peoples. But we can be assured that the human rights paragraphs that were rejected will haunt these imperialist spokesmen.

From the United States colony of Puerto Rico through Asia and Africa and the peoples of Western Europe, led by their working classes, the rejected paragraphs are being fought for. The human rights declaration for American workers, the Negro people and the colonial peoples of the world is yet to be written. They are beginning the first draft in many parts of the world, writing it in their own blood and punctuating it with daring and heroism.

The real celebration will have to await the triumph of peace and the muzzling of the warmongers. In the meantime the present UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be taken as a token of what the rulers will have to grant.

They have tipped their hats to human rights. The next step will bring with it full recognition and enforcement powers.



'Furloughs' Worry Auto Town

By GEORGE MORRIS

DETROIT.

THE first fruits of "war prosperity" for many thousands of workers here are layoffs and short weeks. Upon arrival to the auto city two days after the CIO convention ended where they talked much of the problem, I learned that about 70,000 workers were laid off in the auto plants for from several days to "indefinitely." Uncounted numbers are out in numerous parts plants that are depending on the auto companies.

Some 50,000 of those laid off are of the big Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Co. Originally announced as a two-day layoff, the "furlough," as the military-spirited local newspapers now call it, extended to two days for each of three weeks and as this is written Ford Local 600 of the UAW learned that many are to be indefinitely laid off.

It looks gloomy for those working and gloomier for those already out.

Little Comfort

In Statements

Some 90,000 Chrysler workers after layoffs of varying duration, were beginning to work again the day I came here. They are no more sure than the Ford workers whether they'll work through to Christmas.

The most common reason given for the layoffs, is shortage of steel or other materials, "inventory" or model changeovers. But underlying these is another reason—Regulation W—the ruling recently issued by the government requiring a one-third down payment on cars and heavier monthly payments. According to the results of a survey by the CIO United Automobile Workers, since Regulation W went into effect the sale of new cars dropped 40 percent and of old cars 60 percent.

Detroit's workers face a grim Christmas as Walter Reuther's promises that war production will mean more jobs turn out to be empty words. Instead conversion to armaments brings layoffs and short time again.

The pressure of orders is not as heavy as it was. The companies aren't straining to cut down the period of layoff between model changes or to otherwise meet the problem.

True, the Chrysler tank arsenal is reported working full blast as do other divisions on war work. But for every ton of metal those plants take there is a ton less for workers on civilian products to work upon.

The papers are full of statements by experts and administrators of this or another war mobilization agency giving assurance that war work will absorb those now on "furlough." They even express fear of a manpower shortage. President C. E. Wilson of General Motors even started new talk of his long-standing idea that the workweek ought to be extended to 45 hours (straight time of course).

Reuther Seeks Excuses

But the assurances of the war mobilizers give little comfort to the thousands of workers on short time. They are thinking of the big hole the loss of several weeks or even several days makes in their assets these days. And they are thinking of Christmas.

Detroit should disillusion those who had visions of work and lots of overtime for everybody as the "blessing" from a transition to war economy. The realities are different as many are finding out.

It is interesting that the rightwing labor leaders here, who shouted louder than any of the wolfpack for speed towards war and a war economy, have been slyly cultivating a feeling among the workers that the pro-war program would certainly guarantee steady work. Now many, even rightwing followers, are disappointed. Some are getting bitter.

Cognizant of this feeling, Walter Reuther delivered loud and long oratory at the CIO convention in Chicago. In addition to being president of the UAW, he is also in charge of the CIO's war mobilization program. His handling of the problem is typical of the Social Democratic way. He didn't strike at its root—the war policy and the war economy it brings. He is for the war policy.

The trouble, says Reuther, is that the war mobilizers don't "consult" labor before they issue orders that so much steel, aluminum or copper must be allocated for military purposes. They didn't consult labor when they issued the new credit orders.

Reuther, Philip Murray and Emil Rieve of the Textile Union who is to be the CIO's representative on a wage-freezing wage board, complained bitterly that labor, although a "partner" in the war program, is ignored. Said Murray at the convention:

"The unfortunate part of this whole proceeding is that in each instance where an order is issued affecting workers in any industry labor is never provided

the opportunity of discussion or conversation with the heads of the various mobilization departments."

As Murray's long speech neared its end, however, it became apparent that "discussion and conversation" is really all he is after. He said in the same speech:

"I should like it to be understood that the National CIO regards the issuance of the credit order as essential. . . . We don't quarrel about the need of the issuance of an order to allocate and restrict production in certain industries, but again we complain that there has been no discussion and because of the refusal of these government agencies to discuss these programs with us, there is this confusion. . . ."

Production For

Peace Needed

Murray, Reuther & Co. would have the members back home think that a luncheon or chat between union officials and the big business executives serving as war mobilizers, could make the difference between steady work and a layoff. This is plain poppycock in an effort to turn the members from the real issue—that you can't have both war and butter at the same time. If a sizeable portion of the country's economy is to be shifted for war, there will be fewer jobs in the civilian sector, fewer civilian commodities on the market, a higher cost of living, and higher taxes on pay envelopes to pay for that program.

No amount of "discussion" and "conversation" between labor officials and war mobilizers can get around that basic fact. The UAW's leaders, worried by the rising dissatisfaction, are only trying to pull wool over the eyes of their members. Not bull sessions but a struggle for a peace policy and a program of production for peace, is the real solution.

OF THINGS TO COME

By JOHN PITTMAN

What Now for Pianist Towles And Actor Bud Harris?

A COUPLE OF SUNDAYS AGO in New York's Town Hall I heard Miss Lois Towles, pianist, make her Gotham debut with interpretations of Franck, List, Debussy and Chopin. I am old-fashioned enough to dote on Chopin, and would have preferred a warmer, more serious interpretation of that master. But to my unsophisticated ears Miss Towles had the stuff of a great artist, and I was happy to see that others of the audience shared my enthusiasm.

However, the critics were none too friendly, and reading their notices the next day I got the impression that they had given no serious thought to the meaning of Miss Towles' performance. This thought led to another—to the inevitable question: What now for Lois Towles?

Cause of the question is the inexorable barrier of jimcrow, which is responsible for the fact that no symphony orchestra in the United States has yet included a Negro artist; that no leading music school employs in a top position a Negro teacher of music; that the Metropolitan Opera Company is lily-white; that the big radio and television networks have virtually eliminated Negro bands from the air; that a serious Negro artist—you can count the exceptions on the fingers of one hand—encounters a blind alley of unemployment and frustration.

The price white chauvinism exacts for even the meager crumbs tossed to a handful of Negro artists is renegacy to the cause of Negro liberation. Witness the way Josh White, Duke Ellington and Hazel Scott have been compelled to truckle to the current anti-Communist mania of the billionaires, in order to retain their precarious hold on the means for earning a livelihood. And compare this with the savage and brutal campaign to deprive Paul Robeson of a living, because he refuses to truckle.

THE BLACK-LISTING OF ARTISTS which the FBI-stoolpigeon organ "Counter-Attack" is spearheading nationally, concurrently with the black-listing of militant trade unionists and workers by the monopoly-employers, the government and their agents among the rightwing trade union bureaucrats—this process is old hat for the Negro artist. Jimcrow is the grand-daddy of the blacklist.

Traditionally it has issued an ultimatum to every Negro who dared dream of artistry: "Conform or starve!" Conform to the billionaires' needs and desires for depicting Negroes as sub-humans! Take the case of Bud Harris, actor, who played "Bill Jackson" in the televised "Beulah" program over Columbia stations. Harris quit "Beulah" recently, and in a letter to the Chicago Defender explained why.

"The writers for this show are sending scripts that require Bill Jackson, Beulah's boy friend, to eat chicken, use dialect, fight and things that are really degrading to my race. This I refused to do."

Hats off to Bill Jackson! But this won't feed

his family. He'll do night club work for a time. But what then?

It was a good thing when officials of the National Broadcasting System, with raw consciences over their ban on speeches of Robeson and Adam Clayton Powell, last month sponsored a round-table discussion on "The NBC and the Negro National Community."

These officials may have picked up a number of pointers about offensive words and characterizations. But the problem of words, taken alone, is a superficial approach to white chauvinism. A more serious test of any change in the fundamental chauvinist approaches of NBC, CBS, ABC, Mutual or independent stations is the number of Negroes they employ, and employ not only as janitors or window-cleaners, but as technicians, actors, announcers, disc jockeys, script writers, news commentators, etc. It goes without saying that none of these monopoly outfits can meet this test.

THE REMEDY? Independent cultural organizations such as the progressive theater movement are part of the answer. Negro organizations to promote the culture and protect the artists of the Negro people are part of the answer. But there is another part which too long has been dormant and sterile—the organized efforts of the white leaders, organizations and artists in both the world of culture and the labor movement. Theirs is a direct and inescapable responsibility; for they are the ultimate and, in the long run, most exploited victims of the system that condemns Negro artists to frustration and hunger, and would, if it were able, even destroy the beginnings of the Negro people's culture.

As We See It

How to Spread The Gospel We Need

By Milton Howard

THIS COLUMN THIS WEEK is devoted to a subject different from our usual ones. It is an appeal to our readers to give serious thought to their personal duty—their own most vital self-interest as well—to the increasing of the circulation of this paper.

Never has this paper been more needed in the homes of America where the dread of war, the loss of young sons, and the limitless disasters of atomic war hang over the lives of everyone.

This paper is a Marxist paper dedicated to the noble ideals of a happy, secure, free, Socialist America. It challenges the huge falsehoods which pour into the ears of the country from the offices of the Merchants of Death.

We refuse to be frightened into silence.

We refuse to surrender our patriotism to the evil men who tell us that we must die so that a Syngman Rhee, a Chiang Kai-shek, a Franco, and the slave-masters of Africa and Asia can sit in their seats of power.

We say that our country has all the wealth now, all the industrial skill now, and all the eager strength and genius of our people to create an America in which poverty, insecurity, slums, disease and the rising sea of personal misery will be as an ugly dream of the forgotten past.

We are fighting to save our country from the Bikini Men, the Profit Men, and the firebrands of war because we love America infinitely better than any profiteer hog, any landlord, or munitions maker can ever love her.

Above all, we are the paper that carries the one message which the tremendous powers of Big Capital are trying to stamp out of the minds of our children, our youth, and our people as a whole—the message that the people themselves, even at this late hour, can actively intervene in the course of events and change their direction!

FROM EVERY SIDE, comes the poison that "We don't like it, but we are helpless before the Big Shots who make the decisions."

We say that the real decisions of History are made in the end by the working class, the Negro people, the colonial millions throwing off their chains after centuries of hell.

America can prevent the Wall Street killers who make profits out of blood and death from pushing us into war.

What are you doing as a reader of this paper to help bring this message of hope to the homes of your friends, your pals in the shop, trade union, or your community or church?

That is what this column asks you as a personal question. Yes, ask yourself just with that candor and truth.

You know what this paper means to you. Amid the shrieking madness of the radio announcers, commentators, and the raw brutality of the daily press yawping for blood, the arrival of this paper into your hands brings sanity, truth, courage, and the will to resist.

WHEN YOU HAVE THIS PAPER in your hand, you know that the evil men of war and nazism are far from being the unconquerable overlords they pretend to be. You discover that there are millions upon millions of people all over the earth fighting for peace, for freedom, for a happier humanity. You discover that every American seeking peace for his country has millions more allies than the striped-pants "allies" the Wall Street bankers and State Department politicians have in the quisling politicians abroad.

What are you doing to educate the people who know you to the precious gospel of peace, democracy and Socialism which this paper carries in the interest of America?

To get a new reader of this paper is to win a new, strong and personal friend in the crusade to save your own family from the sufferings the warmakers are preparing for us.

To win a new reader is to help America that much more to be true to its revolutionary heritage which asserts that it is the people who must make all the decisions—economic, political and social.

We ask you not to hug the treasures you find in this paper to yourself. We ask you to challenge fear by resolving to be a crusader in the circulation drive now in progress. Spread the gospel—patiently, persistently. Let us know about it.



HOWARD

The Young Ask I

From 20 states, the youth—Negro, white, workers, students—came to deliberate on an alternative to the prospect of death and destruction plotted by the rulers of Wall Street. And in the Labor Youth League convention they charted the path to peace, life and jobs. The results of that meeting will be felt in the days to come.

By JOSEPH NORTH

THROUGHOUT America the young stood in worried knots at country cross-roads, in the factories, on the college campus and talked about it. The Army had just published the casualty lists of Korea. Fourth highest in our history, was it only the beginning of an immeasurably higher figure? Was World War III to engulf us? A generation of our young wondered.

The day the casualty list was published an assembly of youth from twenty states gathered in New York to discuss the elimination of such death tolls forever. The press which reported plans for universal destruction in big, fat headlines had no inch of type for the convention of the Labor Youth League which gathered to draw a program that would guarantee our young life, freedom, security.

They met at Stuyvesant Casino in a historic part of New York, a stone's throw from Cooper Union where Abe Lincoln delivered his speech that won him the presidency. The hall stands in the East Side where the poor made much of America's stirring labor history.

History is generated at gatherings like these and the future will prove it. As they met cables arrived from the capitals of the world greeting them in the universal urge for peace. Seventy million in the World Federation of Youth hailed them. The Anti-fascist Soviet Youth said "Long live the friendship of American and Soviet youth. Long live world peace." Independently the young of twenty other nations cabled their expressions of brotherhood. Symbolic of the convention was the anthem of the world youth federation which they sang with linked arms that make one endless human chain of all who want life.

Ours to Reason Why

As Leon Wofsy, the tall, dark-eyed ex-GI who heads their organization told them, the time has passed to accept the

military's mandate—that yours is not to reason why, yours is but to do or die. They came to reason why. "We must know who's asking what of us," he said. He said young America "must learn the difference between just and unjust wars." They came to chart a program that would enable them best to reason with all young America to win unity for peace, security, democracy.

They made more than satisfactory headway toward that by the time their convention closed three days later. They knew they had made a big beginning, but, as they agreed, "only a beginning." Great tests lay before them, but they didn't quail before them.

They, more than any other group of young men and women in America, knew they had a guide, a compass, to chart their way. This was, as Gus Hall, Communist national secretary said, a working-class organization based upon Marxism. They knew, and they were prepared to tell all young America, that the future of our youth can only be won within the framework of interna-



MEL WILLIAMS
National Administrator

tional brotherhood; and knowledge that the world is basic, decisive, to achieve True, Hall told them, for Big Business taught is "classless," that Wall are the same as the millions for dividends. And, many have been dragged into belief. But this organization, and would bring the brothers and sisters.

No Barracks Future

Hall singled out two necessities of their organization: a thorough turn toward class youth and more in which to organize them. He found those questions that concern the youth, and the of course, heads the list. Bill of Rights is an issue youth is especially sensitive to. This had their full agreement.

They knew too, they want a barracks future in which their badge of their identity, would be. But the Big Brass, as Wall said, plans to drag the American "without exception" the cripples.

Unity of the youth in many separate issues was agreed. The factory youth to learn, jobs to win, families and live a proletarian life in the college students in the college their studies and begin. The great masses of y



IN CHICAGO, members of the League conduct Memorial Day services at the monument to the Negro and South Park. Displayed with the Stars and Stripes is the newly-designed "peace flag" of the Illinois organization.

Diplomas Not Dog Tags



AS
Secretary

LEON WOFSY
National Chairman

at implied a
ing - class is
e that goal.
e spokesmen
at our nation
reet's interests
ns they sweat
the moment,
ed into that
on knew bet-
truth to their

primary weak-
n: it required
the working-
outhful forms
l. They must
ecifically con-
sire for peace,
Defense of the
to which the
ive, he said.
ent.

outh did not
a militarized
their diploma,
the dog-tag.
sy said in his
every young
ption," even

st be won on
l levels, they
n want trades
urity to rear
tive life. The
want to finish
eative careers.
g Negroes in



idier at 35th
ion.

the factory or in the school want the full equality to which they are entitled in every walk of American life.

So they divided their deliberations into six panels: the working-youth, the Negro youth, young women, college students, teen-agers and national groups that discussed the special problems of the Puerto Rican, Mexican, Italian, Jewish, Croatian and other groups.

They heard reports on organization and education. And you recall vividly the words of young Joe Buchholt of New York who told them a characteristic of young people is their desire to learn. "They have opinions that are not so fixed that they can't be changed, that in the market place of ideas they can be convinced and won over to progress." He said. "All this is a two-way proposition. We must learn as we offer suggestions and a program for action."

Demands Of Youth

Out of their sessions came a comprehensive program to win peace, achieve the unity of the youth for a program against war, militarization, fascism. They put down, in detail, those demands the youth in factories needed: those the Negroes sought; the young women; the students; the national groups.

These included such varied and down-to-earth proposals as the defeat of universal military training and universal military service. They called for a 25 percent increase in soldiers pay and family allotments; a month's guarantee of severance pay to those drafted from their jobs. They demanded the elimination of prejudice and discrimination against Negroes in the armed services and camps and a serious investigation into the draft machinery in Negro communities because of the high proportion of Negro youth being drafted.

They called a halt to the denial of students' deferment and that there be no overseas service for young soldiers under 21.

They wanted higher upgrading for Negro workers and equal pay for equal work for young Negro women. They called upon the unions to strengthen their organization among industrial young and urged sports programs for them. They asked that young people be provided with leadership opportunity in the union.

They would give full support to their members in the South fighting to ban the KKK and jimcrow.

Delegate From Puerto Rico

Space does not permit their proposals for the college youth, the teen-agers the young women, the national groups. But these give you an idea of their scope.

The desire for universal friendship dominated the convention. You saw it when they greeted the young Puerto Rican leader Eugenio Cuebas Arbona, who came directly from a prison where

he had gone on a hunger strike for freedom. He had been arrested in the wave of terror in his homeland that had just seen a stirring revolt for independence.

You saw it, particularly, in the memorable meeting at St. Nicholas Arena where 5,500 of New York's young came to welcome the delegates. They came, Negro, white, Puerto Rican, Jewish, Irish, student and worker. Their roaring, singing, laughing — yet serious — meeting heard Paul Robeson tell them "I draw strength from you. I am proud to be among you, the organization to which my son and daughter belong." And he sang his inimitable songs in English, Spanish, Jewish, Russian.

They heard Howard Fast tell them they lived in the greatest age of all time "the dawn of mankind's complete liberation." They presented a bouquet to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist leader, for whom, the chairman had said, Joe Hill had written his famous "Rebel Girl."

A meeting of 5,500 young people these days of the McCarran Act proved these young would not be frightened by any threats. These were the youthful Americans who braved the press, the radio, the police, to gather half a million signatures for the World Peace Appeal. Their members had gone to prison for daring to paint the word "Peace" in America today.

Report From China

Memorable was the report from China delivered by their young student director Selma Weiss who had just returned from a forty day visit there. She had seen, "with my own eyes" how deeply the Chinese youth wanted peace, the opportunity to build, to live a happy fruitful life under the government they had chosen. They learned that the young in China were the chief concern of the new government, that it was proven in the way the young were drawn into government: the vice mayor of Peking, for example, just turned thirty, was president of the youth organization of his city. So it was throughout China.

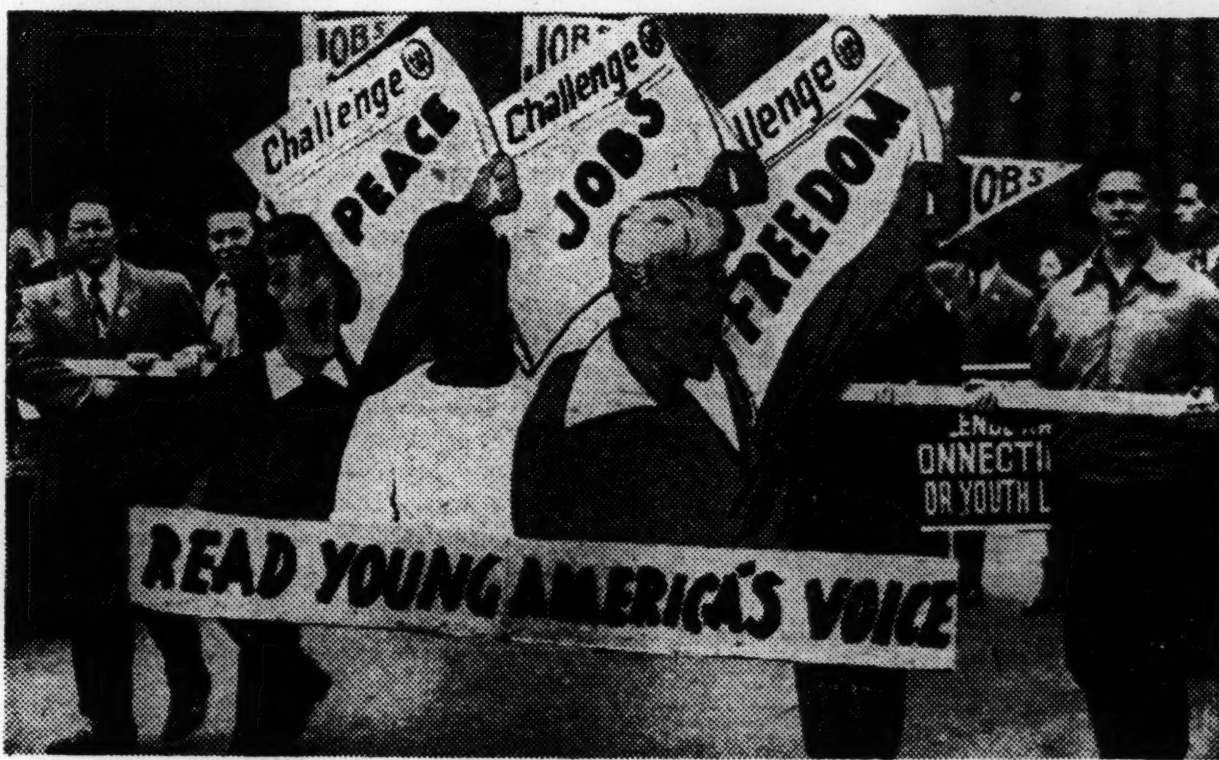
They concluded their convention with the election of a national council that comprised nine veterans of World War II—eight ex-GI's and a merchant seaman. Six were Negroes, and they made provision to elect a Puerto Rican youth to the top leadership. Leon Wofsy was re-elected chairman and Mel Williamson, Illinois Negro youth leader, administrative secretary.

They ended by sending greetings to the youth of the world. The seventy million who have hailed them.

We, like you, they said in effect, want peace. We will march together to win that peace, and nothing, nobody, will stop us.



IN NEW YORK'S MAY DAY PARADE young marchers (above) carry slogans which tell some of the main aims of the Labor Youth League, and (below) the youth paper "Challenge," is represented in the same parade.



MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE in Los Angeles picketing with other organizations demanding an end to jimcrow discrimination in a local bowling alley. The picket line was maintained for 12 weeks.

Ted Tinsley Says...

THE BLOODLESS REVOLUTION

(Speech delivered before the International Statistical Association by Prof. Arch Farch.)

Gentlemen:

Those of you who follow the works of Sylvia F. Porter, economic expert first-class, are doubtless aware that she has honored our association by spending several hours with A. W. Zelomek, famous economic forecaster and president of the International Statistical Bureau.

In the course of his conversation with Sylvia Porter, our honored president Mr. Zelomek said, and I quote:

"As a result of wartime inflations, we are undergoing a bloodless social revolution. What is taking place is a vast improvement of the working classes at the expense of the wealthier classes."

My purpose in coming before you today is to explain that statement. It may be a surprise to some that there are wealthier classes than the working classes, but statistics prove that this is indeed the case. Among these classes may be found almost any old class you can name.

Now, my friends, how do wartime inflations improve the working classes at the expense of the

wealthier classes? Let us get to the bottom of this profound statement.

During inflationary periods, prices go up. We have that on the authority of many experts, including Sylvia Porter herself. As a result of the rise in prices, things cost more. When things cost more, prices are higher. So much for inflation.

Now, when things cost more, working people buy less, unless their wages go up by the same percentage of the prices. Some people say this has been known to happen. Prof. Matthias Spindle, author of "The Sea Serpent Really Lives," claims that wages often go up as much as one price. He points out, however, that the average worker pays many prices for many different things, while he gets only one wage. Since there are more prices than there are wages, one wage can go up as much as one price, but not two prices.

We are approaching the heart of the matter. To those who remain unconvinced of the truth of President Zelomek's statement that we are undergoing a bloodless revolution in which there is taking place a vast improvement of the working classes at the expense of the wealthier classes, let me point out that.

Nor can the matter end here. A glance at the

line of people collecting unemployment insurance is enough to convince doubters. For the first time, this line is composed exclusively of the wealthier classes, while the unemployed are all working. The statement of Mr. Zelomek, therefore, is not to be accepted as just another fact. It is revolutionary in its implications.

Naturally, when prices go up the wealthier classes, although still in a position to buy, soon find themselves in a situation in which. At the same time, the working classes, whose money does not buy as much as previously, have much more money although it is worth less. This leads to a peculiar situation involving.

In conclusion let us ask which shall it be: Bloodless revolution or bloodless evolution? If the situation of the working classes continues to improve so drastically at the expense of the wealthier classes, soon the wealthier classes will be poor, and the working classes will be rich, and we will have to start all over again. This, then, is the problem which we must solve!

May I request the audience to rise out of respect to Mr. Zelomek and Sylvia Porter?

(Loud applause. Cheers. Cries of "Follow Farch, Zelomek and Porter to the New Era! Long live inflation!")

Africa Moves Toward Freedom

Gabriel d'Arboussier, general secretary of the African Democratic Rally, continues his discussion of the rising liberation movement with Harry Haywood, author of Negro Liberation and other works on the Negro people in the U. S. M. d'Arboussier shows how something new has risen in Africa—a militant working class which refuses to bow to colonial exploitation.

HAYWOOD: We in the U. S. were only recently apprised of the existence of a young but very active trade union movement in French West and Central Africa. We were very much impressed by your countryman, M. Abdou Diallo, secretary of the French Sudanese Trade Unions and vice president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, to which your unions are affiliated. M. Diallo very ably presented the case against forced labor before the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in New York last December.

We would like to know more about the labor movement in your country and its role in the fight for African freedom?

M. d'ARBOUSSIER: Yes, we in French Black Africa are also proud of M. Diallo and his pioneering work in the building of the trade union movement in our territories. M. Diallo as a member of the Central Coordinating Committee of the RDA (African Democratic Rally) plays a leading role in all the activities of our organization.

At present there are about 400,000 workers in French, Central and West Africa. But the importance of this class cannot be measured by their relatively small numbers. With the formation of trade unions among them they have become the most dynamic force in the struggle for African freedom.

The Great Rail Strike

As in other colonial countries the growth of our working class was retarded by the condition of colonial oppression. However, the exigencies of the war compelled the French government to carry through a certain degree of economic development of our territory. But this was limited actually by military consideration. The government had to build military highways, airbases and arsenals. It had to improve and extend the transportation system. It had to develop some manufactures. While these developments in no way advanced the economic independence of our country, they did lead to a great growth of a native working class and thereby created the conditions for the crystallization of a trade union movement.

The most important of these post-war battles of native labor was the great strike of the railroad workers of West Africa in September, 1947. This strike involved 20,000 railroad workers throughout the territories of French

West Africa. The issue was "equal wages of the native, with that of the white employees."

You should understand that the railroads are government owned, and therefore this strike took on immediately a political character. After a bitter struggle which lasted five months native workers with the aid of white French militants won all their demands. The leader of this magnificent fight was Sarr Ibrahim, general secretary of the Railroad Workers Union. The victory of the railroad workers was the signal for a series of strikes of native workers throughout French Black Africa, against colonial exploitation and for trade union organization.

Condition of Workers

The strike movement continues to grow. On May 9 and 10 of this year 12,000 workers of Conakry, capital of Guinea, struck for wage increases. These included building trades, port and transport workers, printers, cafe and hotel employees and teachers. In short it was a general strike, and this in a city with a population of only 30,000.

The demands were for a 134 franc daily minimum wage instead of the 80 francs which was the minimum in that area. Seven workers were arrested, three from the Christian Union and four from the C.G.T. Eight hundred were dismissed. Despite these reprisals by the colonial authorities, from the meagre reports now at hand, it is known that already the teachers won an 80 percent salary increase.

You asked about the conditions of the working class. These facts were contained in a report prepared by the World Federation of Trade Unions for submission before the United Nations in New York on Dec. 13, 1949 at which M. Diallo was present. Perhaps it would be well for me to state a few of the facts of that report by way of illustration.

In all of French West Africa there are only 37,000 technicians and skilled workers out of a population of 15,996,000 inhabitants. Vocational training is organized only on the railroad and in the arsenals. The minimum wage for African laborers is 18 francs a day in the Niger, 35 francs in the Senegal and 62 francs in Dakar. The legal minimum wage for skilled African workers varies

between 1,612 and 5,160 francs a month. Whereas the wages of European workers in the colonies vary from 4,500 francs a month plus an overseas allowance of 7,500 francs a month, plus family allowances.

The wages of Europeans are fixed by collective agreements while those of the natives are fixed by decision of the governor.

Forced Labor

In French West and Equatorial Africa, Togoland, and the Cameroon legislation is in force which severely restricts the rights of African to organize in trade unions. Only those who are "able to speak, read and write French fluently, or at least to hold a certificate of primary studies or the equivalent thereof—delivered under conditions laid down by the governor-general, or by decree of the governor in administrative council" may become trade union leaders. There

is neither a labor code nor a system of social security; this latter is one of the main demands of African workers.

Q. Does forced labor still exist in your territories?

M. d'Arboussier: Forced labor has been suppressed only in theory. The fact is that remnants of the corvée system still exists. Young men who are considered fit for the army but are not actually recruited because of the limited size of the armed forces are impressed as forced laborers.

Here is how M. Quezlin Coulibaly, deputy for the Ivory Coast in the French National Assembly described it:

"A multitude of men clad in blue overalls can be seen behind the Volenhoven School at Dakar digging from 6 a.m. until 1:15 p.m., supervised by guards armed with horsewhips. These men, subject to military discipline and often victims of bad treatment are paid like soldiers 4 francs 50 a day (under 3c a day). . . ."

(This is the second of a series)

To Each According to His Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

have a 4,000,000 kilowatt capacity. Four million kilowatts of electricity can do the work of 100,000,000 men!

These same river projects and the canal from the Amu Darya River to Krasnovodsk across Turkmenia, as well as the canals in the north Crimea and Southern Ukraine will irrigate and water 63,000,000 acres of land. That's more than the total area of Great Britain.

The Soviet Union has already made vast progress in developing electrical power for the construction of socialism. But these new big projects will create such an abundance of power that Soviet people speak of Communism as something they'll reach in the early future. The additional irrigation, the elimination of drought areas, turning the Kara Kum desert into lands producing cotton and wheat and pasturing cattle and sheep will add to the abundance of food and clothing for all the people.

Soviet people are remaking their country and mastering nature. The author M. Ilyin describes it most aptly:

"Not the blind forces of nature, but the rational will of a socialist society is remaking the planet, and in accordance with a preconceived plan. In the geological history of the earth a new age is beginning, which may rightly be called the age of reason. If until now the yardstick of the geologists was millions of years, now it will be tens or even single years."

Can the Soviet Union attain the stars they are reaching for? Or are they just dreaming?

Back in the war ravaged Soviet Union of 1946 the five year plan was announced to rebuild what was destroyed and to go further—to increase production to a level 45 percent higher than in the best pre-war year of 1940. But in the ten months of 1950 that figure has not only been attained; production is now 70 percent higher than 1940.

The Nazis had laid waste the major coal and steel Don basin of the Ukraine. Mines were flooded. Steel mills were smoking ruins without any machinery whatsoever. Still, in 1946 the five year plan as announced called for production of more than twenty-five million metric tons (one metric ton is 200 pounds more than an American ton) of steel in 1950. This would have been about 35 percent more than in 1940. It would be vastly more than Britain ever produced, or that Germany ever produced even at the height of its industrial militarization.

Well, ten months of 1950 went by and steel production was 48 percent higher than in 1940. Steel production approaches the 30,000,000 figure.

These are figures which show that the goal of making the transition from socialism to communism in the years that lie ahead will be realized.

But for communism you need not only new machines but new people. You need people who are making the transition to communism by becoming worker-intellectuals-engineers. Here too you can see the transformation of people that is called for if communism is to be attained.

You see it in the selfless attitude ordinary folk here take toward labor, hard work, the building of the new projects. You see it in the universal thirst for knowledge.

Thus do Soviet people go about achieving the victory of communism. To any unbiased observer here it's obvious that such a victory requires peace, not war. How do Communists here view the threats of those who hope to prevent the victory of communism by destroying socialism? The most authoritative answer was given by Stalin when he said:

"... Only people in their second childhood can imagine that the laws of artillery can overrule the laws of history, that guns can turn back the wheel of history. . . ."

Schappes' Vivid History of U. S. Jews

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE JEWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Edited by Morris U. Schappes. Preface by Joshua Bloch, Chief, Jewish Division, New York Public Library. 762 pp. \$5.

By Robert Friedman

THE ANGLO-SAXON supremacist and the rabid anti-Semite share the distorted conception of the Jewish people as a group lately arrived on the American scene, with no deep roots in the American past, and with no considerable record of contributions to the growth of the nation. The condescending manner in which some bourgeois histories generously note the services of one Jew, Haym Solomon, to the American Revolution, only underscores the general suppression of the history of American Jewry. Morris U. Schappes, American Marxist and Jewish historian, has rendered notable service to the American people as well as to America's Jews, with his Documentary History of the Jews of the United States.

HERE IN THIS volume, clearly representing a titanic effort of research and selection, Schappes has brought together letters, autobiography, newspaper articles, advertisements, sermons, political appeals, government records. The result is a remarkable achievement—a living, pulsing volume which gives the reader a vivid panoramic picture of the life of American Jewry from the earliest Colonial

days down to the year 1875.

Perhaps the words "Documentary History" has frightened you off. Don't let it. This is not the stuffy bourgeois "documentary" whose collection of official papers only veil and distort reality, instead of presenting and explaining it. Instead, Schappes has so selected his material, linking it with concise, illuminating notes as to tell a coherent, organized story, in contemporary accounts, of Jewish life in all its phases, in terms of the major political, economic and social struggles of the U. S. in the some 200 years this volume covers.

FROM THE first item in this work, which records the anti-Semitic Peter Stuyvesant's demand, in 1654, that Jews be barred from New Amsterdam to the last, which records anti-Semitic appeals by lawyers in two Philadelphia court cases in December, 1874, Schappes' Documentary History sticks close to the realities, often harsh and painful, as those cited above, often stirring, as they recount the participation of American Jews in the great democratic struggles, for independence against Negro slavery, for women's equality.

Because Schappes is a Marxist, he does not attempt to romanticize history, and this volume indicates that, while Jews in the main were allied with the people's causes, class interests swayed other Jews to support King George against the Rev-

olution, the slaveowners against the Union and Abolition.

THE DOCUMENTARY History restores to us the names of men and women of stature and achievement. It supplies irrefutable evidence of the fact that the Jewish people have ever been blood and bone of the American nation, helped to create it, to mold it, to build it, fought to make its promise of true democracy come alive, not only for themselves, but for all. There is hitherto-undiscovered material here certain to be of much value for historians. And, of course, this volume will be of primary use for students and historians.

But even the most casual of readers will find the Documentary History a treasure trove of information, a fascinating book.

Another stimulating exploration of our bourgeois-ossified history, also just published by Citadel, John Howard Lawson's *The Hidden Heritage*, concludes by quoting Frederick Engels' remark that "all history must be studied afresh."

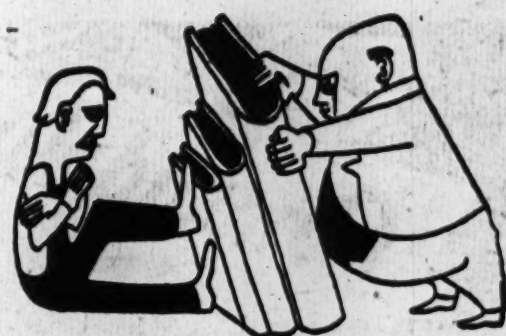
The Documentary History, studying our history afresh, has made a major contribution in challenging the suppression of the role of the Jewish people.

A second volume is promised which, continuing from 1875 to the present day, will treat extensively with the record of the Jewish workers in American labor's struggles.

THE CURRENT drive of

American imperialists toward domestic fascism and world conquest through aggression, has released an ugly tide of chauvinism, heightening the long-lived evils of anti-Semitism and anti-Negro Jim Crow, and swelling with the arrogant hatred for the colored peoples of Asia which is being propagated to spur war against China. Schappes' work, in addition to its permanent value, has the immediate value of citing the contributions to America of one of its most persecuted minorities and, thereby, aids the struggle against the poisonous chauvinism which is being increasingly injected into the American blood stream. It is fitting that this volume, so clearly a labor of love for the American people and their democratic tradition, was conceived and accomplished by a man who himself was jailed under a witchhunt (the Coudert investigation of New York schools) which preceded the Truman variety, and was deprived of the right to follow his profession of teacher in the city's schools.

That it should be a victim of this vicious repression who now makes this contribution to the American people's education in their own, true history, is not only a profound judgment on the rotting capitalist system, but an eloquent tribute to the true patriotism of such men as Morris U. Schappes, whose devotion to the working class and Marxist principles today evoke the savage hostility of the ruling class.



Current Movies

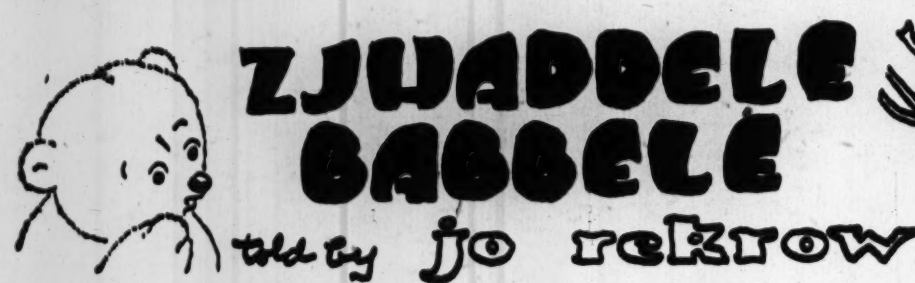
KING SOLOMON'S MINES (MGM): English thrill-seekers slumming in the jungles of Africa. Adapted from the chauvinist novel by H. Rider Haggard, English barrister turned novelist and an agent for British imperialism during the annexation of the Transvaal in Africa in 1877. The type of movie which has served for decades to foster romanticized ignorance of the vital and turbulent history of the African continent. In one scene the white hero, Quatermain (Stewart Granger) comes across a member of the Watussis people. He says: "I don't like him, he's too arrogant." This Watussis comes from a people whose history and origin ethnologists have not fully explained. These people grow to heights of eight and nine feet, have facial characteristics resembling those seen in pictures on the walls of Egyptian tombs. Their dress, hairdress, ornaments suggest an affinity to ancient Egypt as do their long-horned, well-groomed cattle. The white hunter in King Solomon's Mines has contempt for the proud and stately Watussis people whose tribal dance is a thing of unsurpassed beauty and majesty to watch. But he loved the docile Africans, cowed by the underlings of imperialists, and soulless traders. A subtle bit of film poison in the face of the hard realities of present day African struggles for independence from foreign domination.

MARRIAGE OF FIGARO (German): The filming of opera is one of the great avenues open to making music masterpieces available to millions who could not otherwise see them. We have been fortunate in having on film such operas as *The Barber of Seville*, *Augustin*, *The Elixir of Love*, *Doneme* and *Raghucci*. These are all very well done, though film reviewers have uniformly given them a thumbs down treatment in which ignorance of opera traditions and a false demand for "film values" have played an equal part. The filming of Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro* by DEFA studio in East Germany adds a new masterpiece in film opera. This is one of the world's great works of art. Humor, pathos, wonderful characterizations in music, and a sharp political edge against feudal arrogance abound in Mozart's Shakespearean work. The film is an abridged version. But it has enough of the masterwork to make it a delight to anyone with eyes and ears.

RIO GRANDE (Republic): John Ford, the once great director of *The Informer* and *Grapes of Wrath*, touches the depths of corruption with this vicious film against the Apache Indians. Give it a wide berth.

TRIPOLI (Republic): Another violently chauvinist film from the same studio directed against the people of the Arab states. Shows ten U. S. marines captured by a brutal slave-driving white supremacist, outwitting and overpowering a whole army of "cunning," "filthy" and "comic" Arabs. Shocking. To be boycotted.

BEST BETS: *Cossacks of Kuban*, *Devil's Doorway*, *Cyrano de Bergerac*, *City Lights*, *All Quiet on Western Front*.



(Last week we started this folk tale about the old lady, Zjhaddede Babbele, who left her children alone. The Bear came and put the children in the wardrobe, ate all the food, and fell asleep before the fire.)

After a while, Zjhaddede Babbele came home with a big bundle of kindling wood. She was surprised to find the door open. She called out: "Children, children, I'm home!"

No answer.

Zjhaddede Babbele came in, frightened, looking for the little children. She looked all around, under the chairs and on top of the chairs, under the beds and on top of the beds, under the stove and on top of the stove—no children. Suddenly she heard a noise.

"Ugh—rup! Ugh—rup!"

What was that? You're right! It was the bear snoring! Zjhaddede Babbele was so mad she could hardly stand still, but she made

her voice very sweet:

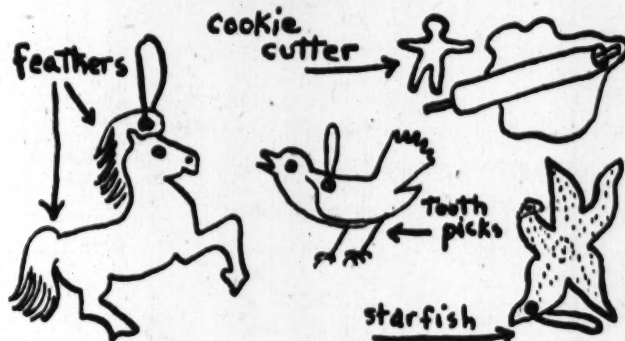
"Bearele, bearele" (this means, nice bear, dear bear) come here, I'll give you candy! No.

"Bearele, bearele, come here, I'll give you raisins and nuts!" The bear only grunted. No.

"Bearele, bearele, come here, I'll give you—honey cake!"

The bear jumped up and bumbled over. Zjhaddede Babbele grabbed him by the ear and screamed: "Where are my children, you big bully you!" "Ouch, ouch, leggo, ouch . . . they're in the wardrobe closet . . . ouch," and as soon as she let go of him, he streaked out the door and was never seen again.

Zjhaddede Babbele got the children out of the closet, and kissed them and hugged them and loved them, and they promised they would never break their promise to her again.



XMAS DECORATIONS

With a can of wallpaper cleaner (15 to 20 cents in the hardware store) and some odds and ends around the house, you can make some of the prettiest tree ornaments any one ever saw.

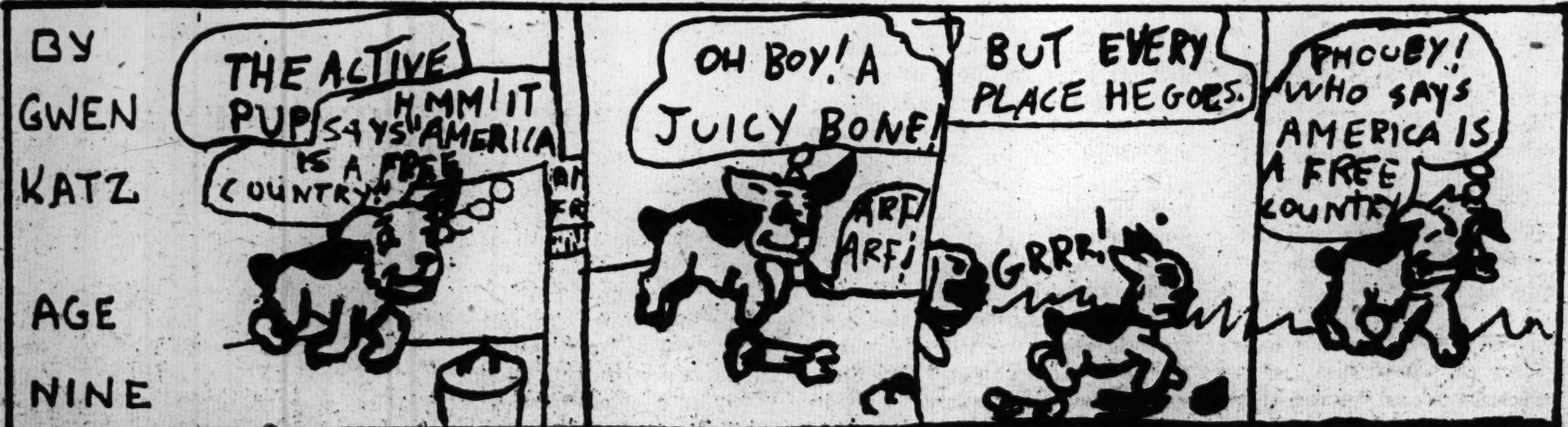
You can roll it out and use cookie cutters; you can use it like clay and make animals, etc., decorated with feathers, silver paper, wire, gold paint, or tinsel. Let it dry overnight before you paint it.

MAIL

Dear "Just for Us":

I am getting good practice when I draw this comic strip, because I want to become a cartoonist when I grow up.

GWEN KATZ, Phila., Pa.



Comradely Youth Peggy Dennis

TODAY, DECEMBER 10, has been designated by the UN as Human Rights Day. What human rights do mothers, fathers, and children everywhere—whether they be American, Russian, Chinese, Korean, French, German, English, or of any other land—aspire to and cherish?

The right to live in a world at peace; the right to security in the elementary needs of life such as substantial food, clothing, shelter; the right to education and cultural advancement; the right to live in equality with all races and nations; the right to political and civil liberties to control and exercise all of these rights.

Yet, today, even on Human Rights Day, there are still basic differences in the UN Commission regarding what this international document should, and should not, include.

On April 16 of this year, I wrote in this column that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the U. S. delegate to the Human Rights Commission, maintains that the UN Charter can speak only in general terms of "political" and "civil" rights, and that she is vehemently opposed to the Soviet view that an international Human Rights Charter can have true meaning only when the economic and social rights of peoples are guaranteed as well.

This important difference between the American and Soviet delegate on the UN Human Rights Commission is yet not resolved.

BUT LEAVING this basic difference, for the moment, we must again take issue with Mrs. Roosevelt's incorrect statement, as we did last April, that the "political" and "civil" freedoms the U.S.A. is advocating for other countries are "the many rights which we in this country have long taken for granted."

We pointed out then that the peoples of the world to whom the U.S.A. claims it would so bountifully export these American-brand "rights," may embarrass the American delegate to the Human Rights Commission with a number of questions. Such as the fact that:

- In April Mrs. FDR remained silent at the political banning of the internationally-loved Paul Robeson from her own radio program. Today she is again silent when Paul Robeson is denied his American passport and is kept in "protective custody" in the U. S. to prevent his speaking out for peace abroad.

- Last April Mrs. FDR had ignored the Petition before the UN Commission for the freedom of the Negro mother, Rosa Lee Ingram and her two young sons. Today Mrs. FDR is still silent on both that Petition and the continued life imprisonment of Mrs. Ingram.

- Last spring the U. S. delegate to the Human Rights Commission remained silent before the impending imprisonment of Eugene Dennis for challenging the illegal witchhunts of an Un-American Committee which President FDR had characterized as "sordid." Today, Eugene Dennis is serving his seventh month of that sentence; writers, doctors, trade unionists—men and women, have followed him into jail since then, and the Un-American Committee continues to grind out its contempt citations against progressive Americans—and Mrs. FDR continues to remain silent.

- Last April Mrs. FDR remained silent when the thought-control Mundt Bill was in danger of becoming the law of the land. Today the vicious McCarran Law is the law of the land, and Mrs. Roosevelt not only remains silent, but has refused to see the families of the McCarran Law's first victims.

- Since April, the U. S. invasion of Korea has taken place. The right of a sovereign people to live in freedom and independence has been violated by the powerful U.S.A. While Mrs. FDR speaks out against the "horrors" of war, she has not placed the responsibility where it belongs: at the doorstep of the Pentagon, the White House, and the banking investment firms in Wall Street.

We can only repeat today, on Human Rights Day, what we said in April in this column:

"While American spokesmen glibly weep crocodile tears for the 'rights' of the peoples abroad, the American people here at home are confronted with the urgent need to unitedly defend our own Human Rights Charter—the American Bill of Rights—from the pro-fascist warmakers. Only a militant defense of the economic and peace needs of our own families will guarantee to us even the minimum standards of a decent life—in a land of plenty."

To fight for peace is to fight for the security and the inalienable human rights of our children.

Didn't You Know, Mr. Truman?

BY DORISE NIELSEN

TORONTO, Canada—"One third of American youth is unfit for military service." So says President Truman.

Of course the President also said it was a disgrace to have so many youth unfit in his great and glorious country. What is the matter with this haberdasher from Missouri? Did he never learn that physical and mental fitness depend on food, housing and social services? Evidently not.

But maybe, though, when this great America is going to allow Yugoslavia \$2 million worth of food; when it has "promised" to feed and care for the hungry

millions abroad who depend upon its bounty, there isn't enough left to take care of Americans themselves.

If Canadians needed anything further to help them realize that something is rotten about their great neighbor to the south, they should know that there is something wrong with a country so great in natural resources and yet one-third of its youth are unfit physically.

It was interesting to hear that those who prepared the Canadian news broadcast giving this information, were quick to say that no figures were available in Canada concerning the fitness of our youth for military service.

The Farmer Tells the Housewife...

By CLARENCE SHARPE

(Special to Woman Today)

MINOT, N. D.—The city worker who has to spend 17 cents for a one-pound loaf of bread at the corner store for her children's supper would be horrified to see the hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat rotting on the prairies out here.

Driving over the plains of the Dakotas and Montana and talking with farmers, one learns some startling facts. Commercial grain elevators and storehouses are jammed full with wheat. In many towns, long lines of trucks were lined up all through the month of October—waiting to be unloaded. The freight cars were loaded with munitions for war, so there weren't enough left to carry wheat. At Williston, N. Dakota, I counted more than fifty trucks lined up one day.

Farmers had been standing as long as 10 days, waiting to sell and unload their grain.

Scattered over the prairies, in between towns, are piles of wheat stacked out on the open ground. At Max, N. D., I saw 30,000 bushels in such a pile. In Montana, there were 100,000 bushels. Much of this stacked wheat has started to rot.

The milling and grain trusts are taking full advantage of this situation to press down prices they pay the farmers. Since the outbreak of the Korean war, the price of wheat to Upper Midwest farmers has dropped more than 30 cents a bushel. Here, in Minot, parity price is \$2.26, but farmers are getting only \$1.86.

And the price of bread has gone up in the cities, slowly, penny by penny. . . .

The farmers and the city housewives ought to get together.

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

'Our Fight Is Your Fight' Say Negro Women Workers

By VICKI GARVIN

(Vice president, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers)

NEGRO WOMEN today are living and working under conditions reminiscent of the plantation era. Seven out of every 10 Negro women workers are chained to menial service jobs as farm hands and domestics.

Even during the peak period of World War II when pay envelopes were considered to be fatter than ever before, domestic workers, both Negro and white, averaged a take-home pay of only \$339 per year.

The Negro woman worker, whether married or single, faces the additional burden of feeding one or more dependents besides herself. As a member of a family whose average income in urban centers is but \$42 a week, the Negro woman has no choice but to find employment to help meet basic food, clothing and shelter needs.

"Getting a husband" is not the answer for the search for security and release from back-breaking toil, for the proportion of Negro women who enter the labor force after marriage is much higher than the one-out-of-five rate for white women. When most Negro women think about marriage and children, it is almost a foregone conclusion that they will become co-breadwinners. There is a big gap between the income of the Negro and the white man. Seven out of 10 white men receive an annual income of \$3,000 or more. But only three out of 10 Negro men are similarly paid.

The familiar "last hired, first



NEGRO women have participated in militant struggles. Their white sisters for their own sake, must fight by their side.

fired" policy for Negroes works a double hardship on women. Their jobs are immediately curtailed when slack seasons and similar "accidents" occur in the national economy. Today, twice as many Negro women are without work, relatively, as white women. The lack of training courses and a national FEPC makes job placement even more difficult.

The areas where Negro women are concentrated are as yet unorganized. Employers, therefore, are free to ride roughshod over these unprotected workers. However, in a few cities, Negro women benefit from unions in industries such as food and tobacco, meat packing, electrical, hotel and restaurant, laundry, wholesale and warehouse and white collar.

Negro women have participated in militant struggles to win contracts and better working conditions. It is a matter of record that where given the opportunity to enter industry and become a part of the trade union movement, Negro women have demonstrated their ability to fight for the best interests of all workers. Despite tremendous handicaps, Negro women have fought their way to the top in many unions.

It is the responsibility of progressive trade unions and women's organizations to spearhead a militant and far-reaching program that will:

- Maintain Negro women in industry
- Provide opportunities for training, upgrading and employment in all categories of work.
- Eliminate wage differentials.
- Extend coverage of social welfare legislation to industries and occupations now excluded.
- Promote Negro women leadership at all levels of trade union activity.

(Condensation from article printed in "Freedom" November, 1950)

WOMEN VICTIMS OF EMPIRE

Although women make up more than half of the working population of colonial Asia, they are victims of century-old traditions of enslavement.

The constitution of Iran provides: "Lunatics, women and children have no right to vote."


The wages that colonial women do earn are the property of their husbands. In India and Iran the sale of babies by poor families to buy food is an accepted transaction. In Malaya, peasants are too poor to buy or breed cattle, and so tie women to the plough.

In Moslem countries, women lose all rights to their sons at the age of 2, and to their daughters at 7.

All forms of people's organizations are illegal in the colonial countries, and thousands of women who have tried to organize and lead women's movements have been imprisoned or killed.

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XV, No. 50  26 December 10, 1950
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Leader of 31,000,000 Protestants Bids Truman Negotiate

— See Page 3 —

TRUMAN AND ATTLEE TALK NEGOTIATION, PLAN MORE AGGRESSION

- Truman and Attlee decided to press the war against the Korean people, while talking of "negotiations."
- Truman brandished the bomb again, spurning the UN and even Attlee in any future bomb decisions.
- Truman refused to quit Chinese Taiwan (Formosa) or permit China to take its lawful seat in the UN.
- Attlee repeated that Britain favors China's admission to the UN.
- Truman and Attlee agreed to strengthen the aggressive war machine in Europe.

— See Page 3 —

Cops Planted Gun on Negro Veteran After Killing Him, NAACP Charges

The fatal shooting this week of Negro veteran John Derrick, 24, by two Harlem cops just 12 hours after his discharge, was branded on Friday by the New York NAACP branch as "unprovoked, brutal murder of an unarmed victim."

Eyewitnesses are prepared to testify that police planted a gun on the slain Negro after his death, it was declared by the branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Meanwhile, Harlem citizens warned of an official whitewash of the slaying.

The NAACP had earlier wired Mayor Impellitteri, Police Commissioner Murphy and District Attorney Hogan calling for an immediate hearing in the case and asserting that eyewitnesses to the shooting were "ready, willing and able" to testify to the murder.

Derrick had some \$4,000 on his person when he was slain by patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minakotis of the 28th precinct on Thursday, 4 a.m. at Eighth Ave. and 119 St., it was alleged.

SIX YEARS IN ARMY

A veteran of six years' service in the U.S. Army, including war service in Germany during which he was wounded, Derrick had just obtained a medical discharge. The large sum he had in his possession at his death was re-

portedly money he received from the army upon his discharge.

The NAACP said that eye-witnesses' identities are being withheld to protect them from public intimidation and harm.

These witnesses have asserted that Derrick was killed while he was holding his hands up. The Negro ex-GI was accompanied by two men, Pvt. Oscar Farley, 32, of Fort Dix, and Zack Milline, 35, of Harlem. The trio was celebrating Derrick's return to civilian life when the cops admittedly stopped them for what they called "questioning." According to the police, Derrick pulled a gun in response to the order that the trio "put up your hands and come over to the car."

NO WEAPONS

But Lindsay White, president of the New York NAACP, asserted Friday that an investigation has disclosed Derrick's "complete innocence." He quoted eyewitnesses as saying that Derrick's companions were immediately searched by the police, who found no weapons.

The NAACP declared that immediately after the shooting, one of the cops "searched the body for approximately two minutes and found no weapons." But after a second squad car arrived on the scene and its occupants conferred with the policemen who killed the Negro ex-GI, the slayer-policemen "drove away and re-

turned to the scene of the crime in a few minutes."

Then, it was alleged, one of the cops who had fired one of the two shots into Derrick "bent over" his body momentarily and "straightened up with an object in his hand that appeared to be a gun."

Witnesses have alleged that "it was upon the second cursory search that the gun was planted" on Derrick, the NAACP declared.

The organization has wired Hogan demanding the removal of assistant DA Grebow. The latter had been quoted in the press as stating that the "evidence" shows the two cops were "properly performing their duties," and the NAACP charged that Grebow had apparently "prejudged" the case.

Reporting that it has received hundreds of phone calls and personal complaints from concerned and apprehensive citizens of Harlem, the Harlem NAACP declared:

"It is feared by the people of Harlem that this is another attempt by the law enforcement authorities to whitewash the killing of a Negro by white policemen."

Wilfred N. Mais, of the Legal Redress Committee of the NAACP branch, who is handling the Derrick case, termed it "one of the most dastardly crimes I have ever investigated."

Derrick came from Tampa. His address here was 2113 8th Ave.

Peace Delegates Speak Here Monday

— See Page 2

'Worker' Sub Drive Must Answer Attempt at Ban!

The plot to ban the Daily Worker and The Worker from New York's newsstands occurred—very significantly—in the midst of the paper's circulation drive, it was pointed out this week.

A campaign to maintain 60,000 Worker readers began three weeks ago. Twenty thousand mail subscribers are sought.

Henry Winston, organization secretary of the Communist Party, warned that those seeking war will overlook no trick to prevent this newspaper from reaching the masses of Americans who want peace.

The officials of the New York Newsdealers Association (not the thousands of small newsdealers themselves) cooked up a plan last week to bar this paper from the stands.

BUT THEY GOT a startling rebuff: wires, letters, telephone calls, statements by spokesmen for millions forced them to postpone their vote which they announced would be taken at a meeting last Sunday.

The American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

People, the vice-president of the New York Newspaper Guild (CIO), the Washington Post, and a number of other influential publications protested the proposed action as a flagrant infringement on the right of free press. Many newsdealers themselves, in all parts of the city from Brighton Beach to the Upper Bronx, declared their hot opposition.

Winston, in urging that Communist Party members give The Worker drive utmost support, warned that after three weeks, "it had scarcely gotten started." The figures he cited showed that only 304 subs have been received since the drive opened Nov. 15.

"It must begin and get going at full speed to safeguard these important newspapers—the Daily Worker and The Worker."

He urged that his Party, now holding regional conventions, take this matter up "in a decisive way" at these meetings.

"It is of paramount importance to the whole party," he said. "A decisive change must be made immediately. The attack on the Daily Worker and The Worker by the officials of the Newsdealers Association indicates our draft resolution was right."

It had warned of such attacks.

THE DRIVE, Winston warned, has in reality not gotten started although it is almost one-third over.

New York's figures show the following, in subs: Upstate, 5; Manhattan, 12; Harlem, 9; Bronx, 23; Brooklyn, 19; Queens, 6. The total is 69.

Illinois has only 33 to date; New Jersey, 36; Michigan, 19; Ohio, 17; Eastern Pennsylvania, 10. The total so far this year is 304; last year, by this time, some 1,536 subs had been received.

Workers in earnest about the paper come to the office to report their results. Two, who sold 26 copies within half an hour at 86th St. and Broadway, said they found more interest in the paper today than ever before.

Two young women, who sold 35 papers in less than an hour at West Fourth St. and Sixth Ave., reported similarly.

"There are hecklers, of course," they said, "but if you stand your ground there are many more people who feel we have a right to sell a paper and they have a right to read what they want to."

U. S. Peace Delegates Return, to Speak at Rally Here Monday

Six members of the American delegation to the World Peace Conference, held in Warsaw, returned to New York Friday aboard the Polish steamship Batory. Representatives of this group and others who returned by plane earlier will report on the world

Skilled Teachers Quitting Due to Low Pay, School Board Told

Skilled instructors for advanced technical subjects in city high schools are quitting in large numbers because of the low salaries. Dr. William Papst, principal of Brooklyn Technical High School said here on Friday. He described the problems of losing old-timers and the failure to recruit new ones because skilled workers were attracted to positions in private industry by significantly higher wages.

Dr. Papst told the Board of Education's special fact-finding committee on teachers' salaries which has held three days' hearings, that many classes were staffed by unprepared personnel because of the high requirements and low salaries. His school, he said, trains superior students in engineering and technical trades.

The high school principal followed a long list of teacher group spokesmen who since last Wednesday have been demanding that teachers' salaries be increased immediately. Most of the groups urged a single salary schedule for teachers in all school divisions, with the exception of the High School Teachers Assn. This group is asking that all new increases be siphoned to high school teachers only.

Among the group urging increases were the Teachers Union, Teachers Guild, Advisory Committee on Teachers Salaries, Kindergarten-6B Assn., Joint Committee of Teachers Organizations, Vocational High School Teachers Assn., Teachers Clerks Assn., New York School Librarians Assn. and many others.

Teachers Union demands were

Eddy Heads New U.S. Army in Reich

WASHINGTON. — President Truman Friday named Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy as commander of the new Seventh Army in Germany.

The Seventh Army, with headquarters in Stuttgart, was created two weeks ago.

peace meeting Monday night at a rally in Golden Gate Ballroom, 142d St. and Lenox Ave.

"It was a wonderful experience," said James H. Sage, former school teacher from St. Louis and one of the delegates. "I learned a lot during that conference and on the trip through Europe."

Imma Otto, of Sandwich, Conn., said: "There is no one in the world striving harder for peace than the Polish people. I wish every American knew that."

Others returning on the S.S. Batory were Joseph Burnbaum, Detroit auto worker; Judith Boudon, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Irene Kuschke, St. Paul housewife, and James Wendell, a New York metal worker.

The group was met at the dock by the Rev. John W. Darr, one of the American delegates who returned earlier by plane.

Quill Throws Out Critic, Shouts 'No More Tolerance'

By Mel Fiske

Seeking to silence all critics of his administration, Transport Workers Union President Michael Quill ordered a leader of the Queens bus drivers forcibly ejected from the union's convention Friday. Maurice Forge, former TWU vice-president, was flung out of

most of them are honest members."

Moments later, Quill replied to the statement. He said "tolerance" is at an end and warned that he would ask the convention "to go to work and tear apart" Forge and his followers if they persisted in trying to appear before the convention.

Forge's appearance, however, uncovered the fact that an appeals committee had not been elected by the convention. Quill immediately proposed nine hand-picked candidates for the committee and it was approved.

Before Quill spotted Forge, repeal of the McCarran police state law was urged by the convention, and threats of a strike to "break" the Condon-Waldin anti-strike act were voiced by Quill.

Unanimous adoption of a resolu-

tion calling for repeal of the McCarran Law came as more than 30 resolutions were handed down. The act was called the product of hysteria, and was characterized as "ill-considered and unwise." It was the same resolution adopted by the CIO at its recent Chicago convention.

The convention called again for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, but no threat of strikes to force its repeal was voiced. Other resolutions adopted were in the main copies of CIO convention action.

The foreign policy resolution reiterated support for President Truman's "police action" in Korea and made no mention of the heavy reversals suffered in that war by U. S. troops, nor did it mention the threat of atomic war made by Truman.

Juvenile Delinquent

Special to The Worker

Friday's Herald-Tribune carried a note that its series on "The Threat of Red Sabotage" was being postponed in order to check the material.

This is very silly. If the Herald-Tribune should really check the material there would obviously be no articles.

In case you missed them, the first told of a subversive sardine can, and another accused Communists of writing material which appeared the same day in a Herald-Tribune editorial. Most of them were comic "interpretations" of public Communist documents.

If Ogden R. Reid, co-author of the series, was not the publisher's son, would the Tribune have published the silly nonsense? But Ogden must be a big boy now. Isn't there any other way of keeping him off the streets? They have some awfully nice Lionel electric trains for boys these days. (Advertisement.) Ogden would be much safer with the trains. He might cut himself on one of those sardine cans.

Deportation 'Trials' Usher in Xmas Season

The Immigration and Naturalization Service will usher in the Christmas season with a series of McCarran Law deportation "trials," commencing Monday morning and continuing belt-line style until Dec. 21, aimed at immediate imprisonment and expulsion of 22 foreign born Americans.

First of this more than a score of blitzkrieg holiday "trials" will be that of Rose Nelson Lightcap, vice-president of the Emma Lazarus Division of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, 37 years a legal resident in the U.S.A. Miss Lightcap is one of the former Ellis Island prisoners, held for 25 days illegally without bail, and her final McCarran Law hearing is scheduled to begin 9:30 a.m., Monday, at Immigration headquarters, 70

Columbus Ave.

As the case reached the final hearing stage, 18 leaders in the fields of art, literature, labor, social science and religion denounced the proceedings against Miss Lightcap as a "rank injustice" and called on the Immigration Service to halt the persecution.

Signing the petition were artist Oliver W. Harrington, writer Grace Hutchins, chairman and secretary respectively of the Committee for Defense of Rose Nelson Lightcap. Other signers were Helen L. Alfred, Richard O. Boyer, Mollie Berger, Sarah Cleghorn, Muriel Draper, Manya Hamburger, E. Haldeman-Julius, Alfred Kreymborg, Clara Licht, Anna M. W. Pennypacker, Clara Shavelson, Rev. Eliot White and Susan Woodruff.

Scheduled for deportation hearing at the same time is William Weber, member of the Bakers Union.

Hearings scheduled for Tuesday morning are: New York—Anthony Cattonar, a founder of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America; Detroit—William Kruchay; Los Angeles—Fred Firestone.

Other hearings this week:

Wednesday: New York—Benjamin Saltzman, of the Painters Union; Detroit—James Papan-dreou.

Thursday: New York—Ida Gottesman and Frank Fleer.

Friday: New York—Jack Schneider, Fur Union leader; George Siskind, Marxist educator; Dora Lipschitz, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and Sarah Disend. Detroit—John Zy-dok.

Scheduled for hearings starting in New York the week of Dec. 18 are Betty Gannett, national educational director of the Communist Party; Alexander Bittelman, Marxist theoretician, and Claudia Jones, secretary of the national women's commission of the Communist Party.

Truman and Attlee Talk 'Negotiation', But Press War

MacARTHUR LIKES MOVE TO GET OK FOR WAR ON CHINA

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur Friday expressed his satisfaction at the move made by the heads of four national veterans organizations to get approval for MacArthur to attack People's China.

Those who made their move in a letter to President Truman and cabled the text to MacArthur are Erle Cocke, Jr., of the American Legion, Charles C. Ralls of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, R. Maile of the Disabled American Veterans, and Harold Russell of Amvets.

They asked Truman to give MacArthur "full authority" to take any steps against People's China, including bombing.

They did not mention the atom bomb, but said MacArthur should be permitted to use "every means."

Today Cocke received the following reply from MacArthur: "Accept and convey to Commanders Ralls, Maile and Russell my profound gratitude for the understanding reflected in your inspiring message of the 6th (Tokyo time)."

VETERANS FOR PEACE, NEW GROUP, ASKS MacA OUSTER

Veterans for Peace, a group of several hundred ex-GIs set up this week, demanded as its first act Friday that Gen. MacArthur be removed and both sides in the Korean war cease fire at once.

The organization was set up Thursday evening at a session which jammed the Yugoslav-American Home on Manhattan's West Side. Chairman is Paul Green.

"Gen. MacArthur must go—he has fouled up long enough," said the veterans in a prepared statement. "Both sides must stop the war at once. The killing must end immediately. And the top leaders of the United States, China, Britain, France and the Soviet Union must begin solid peace talks."

"Our new veterans' movement is composed of ex-GIs with po-

litical differences," said Green. "But we agree 100 percent on the crying need for peace. We've already got ex-Legionnaires, Amvets and AVC men in our group. We'll get many more different kinds."

"We will hit the streets with tens of thousands of leaflets in Times Square, major shopping districts, Harlem and other areas. We will have at least one large action every two days, 'because now we are fighting for our very lives."

"We've been sitting back for five years while Big Wheels like Mac fouled up the works—with all the other Big Wheels nodding their heads in agreement with him. But we veterans are going to start to carry the ball ourselves. In the coming days and weeks we will organize right on the streets."

WASHINGTON.—President Truman and British Prime Minister Clement Attlee Friday ended their talks here with a 2,000-word communique which:

- Talked of "negotiations" to end the Korean war, but refused to halt actions by U.S. troops in Korea and by the U.S. delegates in the United Nations, which are aggravating the war.

- Again brandished the atom bomb.

- Made it clear that the U.S. forces would not leave Taiwan (Formosa), or permit People's China to take its rightful seat in the UN.

- Increased the threat of extension of war to Europe with the building of a huge war machine on the borders of the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

In addition, the communique revealed that Truman had not been able to get Attlee's agreement to the State Department's policy not to recognize or seat People's China in the UN. Attlee undoubtedly was afraid of the reaction of the British people, if he had declared his agreement to that policy.

The communique also showed how Truman had snubbed the British people on the atom bomb. The pressure of the British people against Truman's previous threat to use the atom bomb had been one of the reasons Attlee was forced to come to the U. S. to talk over policies with Truman. But Truman told Attlee publicly through the communique itself that the most he would do when he was ready to use the atom bomb would be to "inform" the British.

The Truman-Attlee notion of "negotiations" was that the "leaders of the Soviet Union and China could, if they chose, modify their conduct."

The communique then declared: "We shall do everything that we can through whatever channels are open to us, to impress this view upon them and to seek a peaceful solution of existing issues."

It was at this very point in the communique that Truman cancelled out the worlds "peaceful solution" with the waving of the

atom bomb threat if the peaceful nations did not agree to Truman's terms. — Truman said he hoped "world conditions would never call for the use of the atomic bomb." Truman then went on to tell Attlee he would keep him fully informed of any developments "which might bring about a change in the situation" regarding the use of the atom bomb.

The communique made it clear that U. S. troops would continue the Korean war. It sought to hide behind the excuse that these troops were in Korea "on the authority" of the United Nations, saying "the forces of our two countries will continue to discharge their responsibilities."

Truman and Attlee used a large section of the communique as excuses for building up a huge war machine in the United States, Europe and other areas, which they emphasized would in the forefront of their program.

Truman Picks New Press Secretary

WASHINGTON. — President Truman Friday picked reporter who "cover" his activities as his new press secretary — Joseph H. Short, Jr., correspondent for the Baltimore Sun.

Report Koreans Closing In on Hamhung Port

Korean People's Army troops were reported Friday to be within 10 miles of Hamhung, keystone of the coast beachhead through which Gen. Douglas MacArthur was seeking to evacuate 20,000 troops that had been trapped.

Korean troops were also reported crossing the Taedong river south of Pyongyang in an apparent advance toward the positions set up by the U. S. 8th Army from 25 to 50 miles south of the Korean capital.

In Seoul many Rhee government officials were reported to have sent their families away, and the government bought three cargo planes to have them ready to fly men and documents out of the city.

Truman Threatens Music Critic

WASHINGTON.—President Truman threatened to poke a Washington music critic in the nose for panning the singing abilities of his daughter Margaret, it was disclosed Friday.

The threat was included in a violently-worded note to Paul Hume, music critic for the Washington Post. The note was handwritten on White House stationery and bore the initials "H.S.T."

Here is the published news version of the President's letter:

"I have just read your lousy review buried in the back pages. You sound like a frustrated old man who never make a success, an eight-ulcer man on a four-ulcer job, and all four ulcers working."

"I never met you, but if I do you'll need a new nose and plenty of beefsteak and perhaps a supporter below. Westbrook Pegler, a guttersnipe, is a gentleman compared to you. You can take that as more of an insult than a reflection of your ancestry."

French Wounded Come From Viet Nam

MARSEILLE, France. — More than 600 wounded French soldiers arrived from Indo-China Friday aboard the liner Pasteur.

Head of 31 Million Protestants Asks Truman to Negotiate

Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, president of the newly-formed National Council of the Churches of Christ, representing 31 million American churchgoers, urged President Truman Friday to entertain "offers of negotiation" for peace from all sources, including the Soviet Union.

Steve Nelson Freed on Bail

WASHINGTON.—Steve Nelson, chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, was released on \$1,500 bail Friday after he pleaded innocent to Congressional contempt charges. Simultaneously arraigned and freed on the same bond were William L. Paterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress and Marcel Scherer, coordinator of the New York Labor Peace Conference. Tentative trial dates set here for Nelson, Jan. 8; Patterson, Jan. 10 and Scherer, Jan. 15.

Also arraigned and freed on bail on the same charge of "contempt" for Congressional committees were two wartime atomic scientists, Giovanni Lomanitz and David J. Bohm and Philip J. Jaffe.

Bishop Sherrill also warned against "false pride and face-saving tendencies" that might prevent a peaceful settlement of the Korean war.

The telegram, speaking for the Council created last week at Cleveland, warned against "hysteria" which would "call for use of the atomic bomb without regard for the larger moral and political considerations." The Council represents 29 major Protestant and Eastern Orthodox communions.

Bishop Sherrill proposed a four-point policy in the name of his organization, which, he said, "commends itself to the Christian conscience."

He warned the President to "guard against self-righteousness and hatred which give impulse to a holy or preventive war."

NO UNILATERAL ACTION

The bishop also advised "against unilateral action, in accordance with our obligations as a member of the United Nations."

The message to Truman said the government and the nation must be constantly prepared to "review our policies especially as they ap-

ply to particular situations."

"We should," it said, "manifest consistent readiness to entertain offers of negotiation by intermediate and smaller nations and even proposals from Soviet sources so long as justice may thereby served."

DELEGATES' VIEW

The telegram to the White House said the foregoing points were among those contained in an address by Dr. O. Frederick Nolde, delivered before the Cleveland convention. It said the delegates authorized the publication of this address and that it be communicated "to our highest representatives in government."

The proposals also reflected the influence of John Foster Dulles, a figure in the top council. They praised the decision of

the UN "to take international police action" in situations which people like Dulles would term "aggression." They called such action "a hopeful factor that should be retained and strengthened."

POINT OF ORDER

Reaching Out

By Alan Max

In a speech on the crisis in Asia, President Truman said the other day that the Communists are reaching out toward us. We suppose Truman has in mind how the Chinese reached out and placed Chinese towns and civilians under the path of bombs dropped by U. S. planes on Chinese territory.

Also—how the Chinese reached out, unhitched the island of Formosa from its moorings off San Francisco and dragged it across the Pacific to the Chinese coast.

Not to mention how the 475,000,000 Chinese people reached out for their seat in the UN Security Council and found Chiang Kai-shek's stooge sitting there.

Seems that it is the people in other parts of the world who just reach out and pull our troops across thousands and thousands of miles of ocean.

Negro Executed in Ghastly 'Mistake'

By Ralph Clayton

RALEIGH, N. C.—The execution on March 18, 1949, of Emmett Garner, a Negro worker, on charges of first degree murder was "all a mistake," according to information released to the North Carolina press last week.

The sensational disclosure came from former Superior Court Judge Luther Hamilton of Morehead City, N. C., who presided at the trial of Garner. Judge Hamilton told the Associated Press he permitted the case to go to the jury on the count of first degree murder because Solicitor Jack Hook had urged it and he had believed it would have a "wholesome effect" on the community.

Judge Hamilton said he did not send the Negro to prison "to be executed." He said that if he had known he would be executed "I never would have

let the jury pass on the question of first degree murder."

He said he believed that even if the jury convicted Garner the Governor would intervene if the trial judge recommended mercy. The Judge, the acting paroles commissioner, the twelve jurors at the trial, and others all urged executive clemency.

But Governor Kerr Scott refused to grant clemency to the condemned Negro worker, and he was sent to the gas chamber.

Garner was tried and convicted on charges of murdering his wife, but the revelations by Judge Hamilton cast doubt on the Negro's guilt of any crime. Judge Hamilton's reference to his belief that the conviction and sentence would have a "wholesome effect" on the community is seen by Negro North Carolinians as just another proof of the

use by law enforcement authorities of the death penalty for the purpose of intimidating and terrifying Negro people.

But Southern white newspapers stop far short of such conclusions in their characterization of the affair. Thus, the *Charlotte Observer* of Nov. 28, under the title of "A Judge's Tragic Error," editorializes that "it certainly has the appearance of a tragic miscarriage of justice resulting from the grave error of a judge followed by a tragic mistake on the part of the Governor. Such disclosures must be disquieting to the public."

As yet, no leading white spokesman has proposed any kind of restitution by the state to the family of the dead man, or any modification of the jimcrow legal system which is accustomed to frame-up and legally-lynch Negroes in order to maintain the system of oppression.

Steel Workers Blast Inequalities in Pact

By George Morris

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—There was no noticeable joy here among the steelworkers when the new wage agreement estimated to provide an average wage increase of 16 cents an hour was announced. Many seemed more concerned with digging themselves out of the snow, or were angry over the loss of several days pay, because the weather closed the mills.

Nor were the steel workers of Gary, where I visited earlier, throwing their hats in the air when an advance report of the terms was published.

In fact, there is widespread disappointment and much hard language directed at leaders of the United Steelworkers of America especially from those in the lower pay classification. The first disappointment was over the failure of the leaders to press for time and one half for Saturday, double time Sunday and premium pay for work on holidays.

The second, is mainly from workers of the first eight of the industry's 32 pay classifications who constitute a majority, whose increases are below the 16-cent average.

THERE IS NOTHING that makes workers more angry than unequal treatment. Most steel workers blew up when they learned that the lower a man's pay the lower will be his raise. Philip Murray did it again. Both he and the steel companies, anxious to play up to the minority of skilled craftsmen at the expense of the majority of the workers who are in the \$1.18½ to \$1.50 an hour classifications. This is the classical tactic of rightwingers to cultivate a base for themselves mainly among the top minority of the workers.

The raise formula gives the man in classification 1 a 12½-cent raise. The raise steps up a half cent for each classification above. Thus even the man in the eighth category reached only the 16-cent average.

The average of 16 cents an hour the steel companies say the raise will cost them—a little above nine percent—just about covers what the workers lost in buying powers since American planes started to sow "freedom" in Korea. But the steel workers also remember that they were cheated out of a raise last year when, after a long strike, the union settled for a pension-welfare plan. This is the first raise in two and a half years.

THE DEMAND for premium pay for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays has been put forward many times before, but "this time we'll really go after it," the regional officers of the steel union assured the workers here and in other steel towns. It was forgotten.

"If we don't get it now, when

could we get it?" is the way one worker of Youngstown Sheet and Tube plant here put it. "Last year they told us those things can't be won on account of the drop in orders."

The issue is a very fundamental one with the steel workers. The industry, although unionized since 1937, continues to disregard holidays and weekends. A worker seldom knows more than a week ahead when his days off will fall. His five-day turn may include Saturday and Sunday each month or more frequently. The same goes for holidays.

The workers say that it is bad enough they are not accorded a right for a regular weekend and holidays off as workers in most major industries get; but if the industry cannot shut down on those days then it should at least pay a premium to those who are at work. They feel the union threw away an opportunity at this moment, when the industry is operating at full blast, to win a basic and more LASTING advance.

THE NEGRO steelworkers who in this area constitute about a fifth of the workers, are among the least enthusiastic. The majority are in the lower classifications. The fight to upgrade Negroes, even where it is waged, is only scratching the surface.

The feeling towards the raise was almost indifferent among those I talked to because back of their mind is the certainty that the rise in the cost of living is far from over. Steel workers don't eat or wear steel. But they have learned from experience that the hikes in the price of steel the companies announce along with the raises, always presages a rise in the cost of the things workers do eat, wear and use. They are only wondering how soon they will be another nine percent behind the cost of living rise.

The luster of the "victory" Murray claimed wore off when the workers saw in the local papers that Weirton Steel which deals with a company union, announced a 15-cent hourly base raise with half-cent increases for each classification. American Rolling Mills, also company-unionized, granted a raise averaging 18½ cents an hour.

THE WORKERS know these companies are not behind others on the level of profits and they wonder why Murray didn't press for a more adequate raise.

There are, of course, other issues Murray forgot in negotiations. The workers have long ago been



demanding a drastic revision of the grievance machinery so they would either have a quick settlement of complaints or the right to strike over them. Only a small percentage of the grievances filed ever get processed. Many workers take the attitude that it is useless to file them. The union is discredited. Then there is the ever-rising speedup now spurred on by the war cry. The workers stress that, as after previous wage rounds, the squeeze for higher productivity will also be intensified.

Above everything is the cloud

of a wage freeze. Speaking before the Chicago CIO convention just before the raise was announced, Murray said he opposed a freeze on the ground of "inequality." He called for a restoration of the purchasing power lost since Korea and a stiffer tax on profits, before a freeze is discussed. Presumably, that condition will be met after Congress enacts a new tax plan to pay for the new war demands, and Murray will no longer oppose a freeze.

THE SADDEST PART of the

picture in the steel town that strikes an outside observer is the dormancy of the union's locals. The steel workers, by now, take the condition in stride. It is "natural" in most cases that only a score or two are involved in any local's activity, or even so much as attend its "membership" meetings. The union's top officialdom wants it that way. They are more content if the members confine themselves to parting with two dollars a month for dues, on a check-off, and stay home.

That, I believe, is the key to the situation in the steel town today. There will be no real change and the top officialdom will not pressure for a real advance, until more of the rank and file is stirred to activity and the feeling that the United Steelworkers of America is their union and they can make of it a real weapon for better conditions.

INTESTINAL FORTITUDE

Dear Editor:

Here is a dollar—best I can do for you to use any way you see fit. It is not simply a contribution. It is my way of expressing sympathy for George Morris, who needs it. Anybody who can sit through those sessions of the CIO without serious stomach disorders deserves more than thanks. The same will be true of his job whenever any of the purified CIO unions convenes.

I am truly sorry for any man who has to sit there and listen to those phonies—Murray, Reuther, Quill, Carey and all the rest of the creeps licking up the Raw Deal spittle. What strange creatures we have had to support from time to time! Pity the working class that pays them their ten and fifteen and twenty thousand a year apiece, while they let Truman, Taft and the bosses wipe their feet on them.

Yes, I certainly admire George Morris' guts.

A. READER.

House 'Excess Profits' Tax Seen as Fraud on Public

WASHINGTON.—The so-called excess profits tax adopted by the lame duck House late Tuesday is a complete fraud. Instead of taxing war profits, it virtually guarantees enormous profits to America's wealthiest corporations.

The bill, if passed by the lame duck Senate, is expected to provide about three billion dollars in revenues this year and about \$4.6 billion next year. But this doesn't begin to cover the additional \$18.2 billion asked by President Truman last week for war purposes. This will be paid out of wages and salaries, not out of profits.

The tax bill is described by its sponsors as containing many safeguards to protect big business from "undue hardships." This is a masterpiece of understatement. In figuring its "profits tax" a

business concern is permitted to retain (subject only to normal taxation) 85 percent of its profits during its best three years of the four-year period 1946 to 1949. These years, as even Truman has observed, were the most profitable these corporations ever enjoyed.

PROFITS IN EXCESS of that fat 85 percent would be taxed 75 percent.

But no corporation shall be required to pay more than 67 percent of its profits in taxes. Thus 33 percent of its profits are virtually given gilt-edge guarantee. If corporation officials believe

this tax unjust they are offered an optional plan. They can pay a tax of 12 percent on their first five million of invested capital, ten percent on the next five million and eight percent on all their investment above ten million.

Public utilities and transportation companies, including telephone, power, gas, water, railroad and airline concerns can retain five to six percent profits on their (heavily watered) investment capital without interference by the tax collector.

Some senators believe this bill deals a mite too harshly with the war profiteers and there is a movement in the lame duck Banking Committee to lighten the burden it would place upon them.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE FREE-
DOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 E. 13th St.,
New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.
Cable Address: "Dawork," New York, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$3.75	\$6.75	\$12.00
DAILY WORKER	3.60	6.75	10.00
THE WORKER		1.50	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	4.00	7.50	14.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER		1.50	2.50

President—Benjamin J. Davis; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates
Alan Max
Milton Howard, John Pittman, Howard C. Boldt
Rob F. Hall
Philip Bart
Editor
Managing Editor
Associate Editors
Washington Editor
General Manager

'Our Asia'—Since When?

WHY DOES WASHINGTON refuse to sit down with China, Korea and the Soviet Union to work out a LONG-TERM PEACE.

It is plain that Washington is deciding that the Korean debacle only means that we must PREPARE FOR BIGGER KOREAS as soon as possible.

In other words, we are preparing new "Pearl Harbors" against the people of Asia, the socialist countries in Europe, and the USSR.

Nine years after Pearl Harbor, MacArthur has already pardoned MOST OF THE "PEARL HARBOR" CRIMINALS. He has made them our "allies." Once it was Emperor Hirohito who attacked China and the U. S. A. Now it is MacArthur who picks up where Hirohito left off.

Truman says China and Korea "are reaching out" to the U. S. A! He says this after we crossed the widest ocean in the world to bomb and destroy most of Korea and insist on moving up to Chinese Manchuria. Who is 'reaching out' to whom?

WHEN ARE WE GOING TO STOP the useless shedding of blood in the one way it can be stopped?

That is, by getting out of other peoples' countries! By getting out of Korea, where we never had the slightest right to be in the first place.

And by getting out of Chinese Taiwan (Formosa) where we do not have the slightest right to be.

Every day of our armed occupation of that island by our Seventh Fleet violates our solemnly pledged word in the 1943 Cairo Treaty. In that treaty, the United States gave its solemn word that Taiwan would be returned to its rightful owner—China. But, we have broken our word.

NOW A NEW DANGER faces America and humanity.

This is the reported Washington view that its answer to the Korea debacle is not a real peace settlement with Korea, China and the Soviet Union, BUT PREPARATIONS FOR MORE AND BIGGER WAR!

Amid table-pounding about "freedom," Washington insists on holding on to China's island of Taiwan (Formosa). It insists on storing up the fuel for NEW WARS by refusing to admit the legal government of China to its seat in the UN.

This tactic of "we'll-leave-now-but-return-later" is an effort to outmaneuver the world's cry for peace, to GUARANTEE THAT THE WAR WILL BREAK OUT AGAIN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

CERTAIN UN MEMBERS HAVE DISCOVERED the 38th parallel all of a sudden; they didn't know about it when MacArthur was rushing across it WITH THEIR APPROVAL. Now they ask the Korean-Chinese forces to halt at this line—BUT WITHOUT OFFERING EITHER KOREA OR CHINA THE SLIGHTEST PROGRAM FOR A PEACE SETTLEMENT BASED ON THE SOLUTION OF THE UN OR TAIWAN QUESTIONS.

That kind of proposition simply sidesteps the entire issue of getting a real peace by an over-all settlement of the problems making for war. When it comes from the same UN nations, which voted for MacArthur's ravaging of ALL Korea—except India, which abstained merely—then thinking Americans are entitled to ask why such a proposal was made, and how its sponsors expect it to accomplish anything constructive without a wider peace plan?

THERE DID NOT HAVE TO BE a Korea-China crisis.

All we had to do to avoid it was to stay out of other people's territory! All we have to do NOW to find the road back to peace is to GET OUT OF OTHER PEOPLE'S COUNTRIES! That means Korea and China's Taiwan (Formosa).

This is what America's mothers and fathers should be telling the leaders in Washington now.

Any other trick formula worked out by Attlee and Truman for MORE WAR can only spell bigger disasters, BIGGER KOREAS for suffering mankind. We urge all citizens, trade unions, churches, Negro groups, and families to wire President Truman that we "want out" in Korea, that we want to NEGOTIATE PEACE WITH CHINA IN THE UN.

Expose of Auto Jimcrow Shocks UAW Conference

By William Allan

DETROIT.—Delegates to a city-wide conference of United Auto Workers local FEPC committees were angered and shocked by a report on jimcrow hiring in the auto industry. The conference which had about 100 delegates from the shops, many of whom were Negro workers, met at a time when rising job discrimination and police brutality against Negroes were at unprecedented heights.

Mrs. G. Bledsee, of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Committee, presented these facts, in 1945 some 35 percent of the employers requesting help, specified "white only." In April 1947 this had jumped to 44.5 percent. In 1949 it rose to 49.8 percent and in 1950 it reached 80 percent.

For semi-skilled workers, 20 out of 25 employers wanted, "white only." Unskilled was 20 out of 23.

Despite such an alarming increase in job discrimination UAW President Walter Reuther did not even refer to this or propose a campaign for a City-FEPC or-

disance. Neither would the Reuther gang in control of the platform let FEPC action get beyond the stage of setting up a committee to "study" the issue.

★
WHILE REUTHER and his henchmen made vague, unspecified claims of gains for Negro workers getting better jobs, no list of such gains, or the plants where they had been won was reported or could be obtained.

On police brutality Reuther in his keynote never saw fit to mention the subject.

He knew the facts because a year ago, George Edwards, Reuther candidate for Mayor in a recent Detroit election, revealed that Detroit police made 20,000 illegal arrests in 1948, the majori-

ty of whom were Negro citizens.

Also the recent police commando attack on the home of a Negro Ford worker Charles M. Gordy in Detroit was never mentioned by Reuther who merely told the delegates as he told the CIO convention in Chicago that to sell the foreign policy "we have to do something about civil rights."

The conference revealed that in Detroit where discrimination has increased 40 percent in the hiring of Negro workers, where no city or state FEPC laws exist, where police brutality increases, Reuther is still "long on words and short on action" when it comes to fighting discrimination.

Many rank and file delegates as they left the conference made the remarks that "it's up to us down below it, the local unions to do the fighting and let Reuther make his speeches."

As Truman Mentioned A-bomb

DETROIT (FP).—The following conversation was reported by a working newspaperman who called Western Union from a Detroit hotel room the night President Truman announced the U. S. was considering use of the atombomb.

The reporter, who had to wait an unusually long time, finally got a WU recording operator. He mentioned that his room was right down the hall from the President's suite, adding jokingly that he wasn't there.

"And how I know it," said the WU operator. "What a night I've been taking messages to him all night. They call him everything but his right name."

"To Truman?" asked the operator.

"Yes, thousands of them," the operator said. "People don't want him to use the atombomb. If we start it, maybe they'll drop one on us. And it only takes one to kill you."

"I thought people would be afraid to send wires like that," the reporter said.

"Not here," replied the operator. "You've got a right to. Go ahead and send one. Everybody else is."

204 Wage-Hour Violations Here In November

Wage and Hour violation complaints against firms in New York and New Jersey continue high during November with employees of 204 firms filing complaints during the month, according to the November report of Arthur J. White, New York Regional Director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.

Of the 204 complaints, 91 were for failure to pay the minimum wage of 75 cents an hour.

Rulings Open Way for Rent Boosts in City

Congressional maneuverings this week indicated that some kind of weakened federal rent controls will be passed extending from two to three months after the current law's expiration on Dec 31, 1950. Although President Truman has asked for a limited extension of three months, his leaders in Congress have put up little fight for such a measure.

Lax administration attitudes to continued controls may also be seen in a statement by Michael V. DiSalle, Truman price administrator, who has told the Senate Banking group that he plans to start a drive for a "rigid program of voluntary controls." Past experience has amply shown that "voluntary" controls are non-existent controls and DiSalle's statement indicates that the Administration is preparing to give the realty interests as well as the food trusts a field day in profits.

The Housing Expeditor's office has already revealed that at the present time some 40,000,000 units throughout the country are not covered by controls while 20,000,000 units are. Tighe E. Woods, Housing Expeditor, also disclosed that 1,703 communities of 1,000 or more persons have not yet acted to have controls extended either through state or community action. This means that if rent controls are not continued after December 31, many of the 20,000,000 units will be decontrolled.

★
IN NEW YORK STATE, Dewey's rent commission last week issued a series of regulations which permitted landlords to open the door to rent boosts. Announcing the regulations, Joseph D. Mc-

Goldrick, state rent administrator, said the rules were "fair to both landlord and tenants. He said that while the Legislature had intended that rent controls be ended in the state by next year, the international crisis may cause a continued shortage in housing and that some-

kind of control may be necessary despite his "aversion" to them.

Tenants' groups throughout New York City are preparing to go to Albany on Jan. 16 to demand strengthened controls with a program for rent rollbacks and eviction moratoriums.

This Was No 'Mistake'!

An Editorial

THE "MISTAKEN" EXECUTION of a Negro worker by the State of North Carolina on March 18, 1949, constitutes so patent a violation of the victim's right to "due process" that federal investigation of the entire affair is warranted. (See story on top of Page 4.)

For what can be a graver violation of a man's Constitutional rights than to murder him "by mistake"?

The State of North Carolina MURDERED Emmett Garner—that is putting the matter plainly.

The trial judge, Luther Hamilton of Morehead City, by his own admission, shares that crime.

Gov. Kerr Scott, by allowing Garner to go to the gas chamber after the trial judge, court clerk, entire jury and parole officer had notified him of a miscarriage of justice, also shares in that guilt.

And the entire thing was no "mistake." It was the customary procedure of using the death penalty to intimidate the Negro people.

The people of North Carolina and the rest of the country should demand that Attorney General McGrath institute immediate action against Judge Hamilton for murder and Gov. Scott as an accessory, and investigate the use of the death penalty by state governments as a weapon of political intimidation and economic exploitation of the Negro people.

The people should also demand that the State of North Carolina make full restitution to the family of Emmett Garner for criminally depriving this Negro worker of his life.

The 5th Annual Jewish Labor Bazaar

HAS EVERYTHING



FOR WOMEN
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Raincoats,
Furs, Hats, Shoes, Handbags,
Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves,
Jewelry

FOR MEN
Suits, Coats, Shirts, Ties, Hats,
Wallets

FOR CHILDREN
Clothing, Toys, Records, Books

FOR THE HOUSE
Radios, TV Sets, Furniture,
Appliances, Luggage, Pottery,
Groceries, Pictures, Drugs

Everything way below cost
because UNION LABOR IS
DONATED FREE

Also Restaurant, Bar,
Dancing Nightly to
ALLAN TRESSER'S Orch.

**ST.
NICHOLAS
ARENA**

69 WEST 66th STREET
New York City

**DECEMBER
14, 15, 16, 17, 18**

THURSDAY — 6 to 12
FRIDAY — 6 to 12
SATURDAY — 12 to 12
SUNDAY — 12 to 12
MONDAY — 6 to 12

**Cake Baking Contest
Every Night**
Try your skill, bake a cake
and bring it to the Bazaar
Restaurant

**KIDDIE SHOW
SUNDAY AFTERNOON**

PROCEEDS: To combat anti-
Semitism — For aid in Israel

BAZAAR OFFICE
22 East 17th Street, N. Y. C.
AL 5-5858

HOW TO GO: Seventh Ave.
Subway to 66th St. Eighth
Ave. Subway to 59th St.

Former ILD Workers Invited to Parley

A meeting of veteran workers of the International Labor Defense has been called jointly by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, William L. Patterson and Rose Baron, former national chairman, national secretary and New York secretary of the ILD respectively. The meeting, which is to be held at the library, 23 W 26 St. Thursday, Dec. 14, at 8:30 p.m., is expected to bring together old-time ILDerers who participate in the historic Sacco-Vanzetti, Tom Mooney and Scottsboro campaigns. Former political prisoners will be present. All former active workers of the ILD are invited. For further information, phone ORegon 9-1657.

The Showplace of the Mountains

Special Attractions for the Holidays

RICH AND VARIED PROGRAM
FOR ENTIRE WINTER SEASON

Dance Orchestra • • • Tops in Food
Comfortable Rooms • • • Low Rates

Make Your Reservations Now

FURRIERS JOINT COUNCIL

Watkins 4-6600

FUR WORKERS RESORT WHITE LAKE, N.Y.

At Jefferson School

Carnival Bazaar

December 8 - 9 - 10



"Shop in Fun"

Gifts of All Kinds

"Jump Club"
CABARET

ENTERTAIN-
MENT

MUSIC — FUN

Children's
Program
Sat. 2 p.m.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL, 575 Sixth Ave. NYC

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan

THE NEW GULLIVER, the biting Soviet satire on royalty, munition-makers, etc. adapted from Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," will be presented tonight and tomorrow at 77 Fifth Ave. As an added attraction, "The Silent Village" memorial to Lidice, will be shown. There will be two showings each night, Saturday at 8:30 and 10:30 p.m.; Sunday at 8 and 10 p.m. Socialize and refresh in the Art Room. Contribution 83 cents plus tax.

FREE DANCING instruction by Gerri & Santa Studio, between hours of 8 and 9 p.m. plus dancing to Paul Livert, his sax and orchestra. The Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Pl. at 8th St. and Broadway. Admission \$1.04 plus tax.

THE SATURDAY NITE FILM CLUB presents a wonderful comedy "Green Fields" based on Peretz Hirschbeim's classic "Three showings: 8:30, 10:00 and 11:30 p.m. Social all evening, 111 West 88th St. Admission to members \$1. Film Division ASP. CONCERT BALALAIKA Symphonic Orchestra. Alexander Kutin, conductor. 35 male chorus. Boris Matusevitch, concertina soloist. 8:30 p.m. Carnegie Hall, 57th St. Tickets \$1.20, \$1.80 and \$2.40 Box Office.

ANOTHER TERRIFIC Saturday night social! Food, dancing, entertainment. Maritime Distributive Clubs LYL 11 West 18th St. Subs. 50c.

Bronx

BIG BEER PARTY! All the beer you can drink free. Dancing, top entertainment. Fun for all at Intervale Community House, 1311 Intervale Ave. (cor Freeman). 8:30 p.m. Subs. 75c.

THE FORDHAM-KINGSBRIDGE Film Circle presents Balzac's masterpiece "Colonel Chabert" starring Raimu, also "To Hear Four Banjo Play." A history of American folk music as told and sung by Pete Seeger. Two showings, 8 and 10 p.m. 1 East Fordham Rd. (cor. Jerome Ave.).

SUNDAY

Bronx

MORRIS U. SCHAPPEL, the well known author and lecturer, will speak on the

topic, "Israel and the United Nations in Light of Today." Tonight at 8 p.m. Subs. 35c. Auspices: Bronx Cultural Center, 1723 Boston Road (above Dover Theater).

JAZZ FOR THE MASSES! Dixieland swing, bop. Musicians invited to attend Intervale Community House, 1311 Intervale Ave. (cor. Freeman St.), 8:30 p.m. Subs. 25c.

NEAL BURROUGHS, recently returns from the Soviet Union, will speak on "Education and Culture in the Soviet Union," 8:30 p.m. at Coop Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Ausp. Coop Library Committee.

Brooklyn

WILLIAM MANDEL, noted lecturer speaks tonight 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Topic: "Peace with China."

AUTHOR MEETS THE CRITIC. Robert Mende, author of "Spit and the Stars," Critic Sidney Finkelstein. 7:30 p.m. 14th A. D. ALP 402 E. 42nd St. Subscription 50c.

BERNARD BURTON, Daily Worker staff writer, will lecture on "What the War Economy Means to the Working People" tonight, 8:30 p.m. at Coney Island Center, 3109 Surf Ave.

MEYER LEVIN, JYF invites you to a Social Forum with the noted lecturer and authority on the Israel-Palestine, Israel Epstein, who will lecture on "China and the United Nations," 8 p.m. at 1190 St. Johns Place. Contribution 25c. Dancing and ping-pong.

Coming

HOLIDAY BAZAAR: Toys, gifts, prints, bric-a-brac. No hustle bustle! Do your holiday buying here. Art show, entertainment, refreshments. Stadium Club, ALP, 724 Gerard. Bronx. Dec. 16th, 12 to 12 p.m.

RATES:

35 cents per line in the
Daily Worker
40 cents per line in the
(Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge 3 lines
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

DEADLINES:

Daily Worker: 1 p.m.
Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 1 p.m.

Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday
at 4 p.m.

**In a Dozen Different
Countries They're
Talking About**

HIGH TREASON

The Plot Against the People

By ALBERT E. KAHN

IN ENGLAND the Dean of Canterbury, Reverend Hewlett Johnson: "High Treason . . . will equip all who read it with stout weapons to combat the spate of false propaganda which has brought us to the very brink of war. Every lover of freedom, progress and peace is in Albert Kahn's debt."

IN FRANCE Abbe Jean Boulier: "In the cause of peace . . . we must denounce those men exposed in High Treason."

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA Jiri Hronek: "A magnificent, necessary and very courageous book . . . Albert Kahn has rendered a great service."

IN THE SOVIET UNION the Bolshevik magazine describes High Treason as a "valuable and necessary book...serving in the great cause of the people's struggle for peace", and the Literary Gazette calls it "an outstanding book . . . exposing what is really meant by the American way of life."

HIGH TREASON is being translated into Swedish, Polish, Czech, Hungarian, French, Slovakian, Dutch, and other languages.

AND IN THE UNITED STATES, THEY SAY:

"This book caused me to think more seriously than ever on the American way of life and the present world problems we face as a nation."

RAY L. GILLESPIE, CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

"An indictment against those few in high offices of government and business who . . . have conspired against the American people through nefarious politico-financial intrigue and occasions of incited violence."

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

"In an atmosphere of hysteria that has spawned the McCarthy miasma, it is good to see an author not frightened by scare words and neo-fascist propaganda."

NEWS AND OBSERVER, Raleigh, N. C.

"It is well to read this book and heed its lesson."

TOLEDO BLADE

"This is a book that every American must read."

THE WORKER

"From the artisan's point of view, Albert E. Kahn does a masterful job in blending the present and the past in HIGH TREASON."

SALT LAKE CITY TRIBUNE

"This is the one work published since the end of the war that every progressive must read and own. It is a veritable bible for any and everyone genuinely concerned with getting at the root facts behind the headlines."

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

"A phenomenal job of research and exposure."

LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

"HIGH TREASON is a book that should be gotten into the hands of every possible American. It exposes the real traitors to the nation. Like THE GREAT CONSPIRACY, this new book by Albert Kahn can serve as a trenchant weapon in the cause of democracy and peace."

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

"All progressive-minded people, especially young people, should read HIGH TREASON."

ELMER BENSON

"To learn the true story of the plotting, violence and corruption of Big Business, it is necessary to read HIGH TREASON. Albert Kahn is one of the few writers with the courage and ability to serve the people by exposing the real traitors."

CONGRESSMAN VITO MARCANTONIO

"Even better than THE GREAT CONSPIRACY. . . Must reading for all who value peace and freedom."

TED O. THACKREY

"An angry, brilliant and terrifying book . . . the most important political book of 1950."

JOHANNES STEEL

"Albert Kahn is a genius of a rare order. There is no one in my adult lifetime with his magnet for facts or with his power to order them into significant patterns which spell out our duty with such clarity. I shall be using High Treason for years to come."

REVEREND STEPHEN FRITCHMAN

Available at book stores in two editions: clothbound, \$3.00; paperbound, \$1.00. Both editions can be obtained by writing direct to Albert Kahn, Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

Special Combination Christmas Offer!

You can obtain a clothbound autographed copy of HIGH TREASON plus a clothbound autographed copy of BETRAYAL, Arthur Kahn's startling new book on the U. S. occupation of Germany, for the reduced rate of \$3.75 (the two books regularly sell for \$5.00). Or you can obtain paperbound copies of both books for a total of \$2.25.

GIVE THESE BOOKS AS CHRISTMAS GIFTS

ORDER FORM

ALBERT E. KAHN, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

☐ Please send me _____ special combination(s) of the clothbound edition of HIGH TREASON and BETRAYAL (both autographed) at the reduced rate of \$3.75 per set.

☐ Please send me _____ special combination(s) of the paperbound edition of HIGH TREASON and BETRAYAL at \$2.25 per set.

I enclose \$ _____ (cash, check or money order—No C.O.D.)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

ZONE _____

STATE _____

Impellitteri Inspects New Buses For Use by A-bomb Victims, Too

The first of 400 new buses to cost \$19,944 each replete with pop-out escape hatch windows, stretcher slings and ambulatory equipment were inspected by Mayor Impellitteri and Transit Commissioners at City Hall on Friday.

The demonstration appeared to be less concerned with depicting new comforts and safety controls in the buses than with their streamlined devices for wartime operations.

The buses, each 39 feet and 7 inches long with doors four inches wider than ordinary buses, are rigged with equipment for 26 ambulatory cases and 16 stretchers.

Arthur A. Wallander, Civilian Defense chief, who inspected the bus, said that they were "just the answer for moving casualties in large numbers." He called them

handy "adjuncts to transportation" for peacetime "disaster as well as wartime disaster."

Passengers who prefer to think and fight for peace instead of the transformation of every agency in city government to war, might like to know that each pair of seats are staggered or recessed to afford greater elbow and shoulder comfort between passengers; that the buses can seat 49 passengers and have a standee capacity for 85 persons.

The windows are the horizontal slide type. Rear windows, too, can be slid open for ventilation. Each bus is equipped with pressurized heat and ventilation.

Spaciousness, comfort and extra safety devices make the new buses, the first of which will replace old buses on the First and Second Avenues routes.

ACCUSE FRENCH OF ATTACKS ON CHINA'S TERRITORY

HONG KONG.—People's China accused the French Friday of shelling Chinese territory from Indo-China and violating the border with plant flights.

The charges were broadcast by the Peking radio.

The Peking broadcast said the French also "openly sheltered and assisted Kuomintang bandits in harassing activities in the frontier region of Yunnan province."

Iceland Fishermen Win 129-Day Strike

REYKJAVIK (ALN).—Iceland's trawler fishermen have won a 129-day strike for a 12-hour daily rest period and a working day of "no more than 12 hours." The men have been demanding 12-hour rest legislation since 1928. The strike was won against the violent opposition of Olafur Thors, main trawler owner in Iceland who is also minister of fisheries in the Icelandic government. The fishermen are now preparing for a struggle on wages, which continue low. Their wage fight is expected to spark nationwide action for more pay by other workers.

Call Labor Parley

A conference to set up a Labor Advisory Board for Civil Rights and Constitutional Liberties has been called by Leon Straus, executive secretary of the Furriers' Joint Board, and Nat Ross, executive secretary of New York State Civil Rights Congress. The meeting will take place at 23 W. 26 St., Dec. 20, 8 p.m.

The conference will take action to integrate the fight in defense of labor's rights and the civil liberties of all Americans.

In a letter to AFL, CIO and independent unions, which asked them to participate in forming the Labor Advisory Board, C.R.C. stressed the present drive to destroy labor's hard won rights.

Mothers of Marines Plead: Bring Our Boys Back Home

Spontaneous actions by mothers and relatives of troops in Korea urging President Truman "to bring our boys back home" continued to spread across the country. Earlier reports showed all parts of the country were represented. Yesterday two typical actions

from cities as far apart as St. Louis and Eugene, Ore., were reported.

In St. Louis the mothers of two marines placed an ad in a local newspaper, pleading for "immediate action—not speeches" to return the boys.

Addressed to "parents, wives, sweethearts and friends," the ad was placed by Mrs. O. G. Mosberger and Mrs. Rosalie Schiro, both of whom have sons fighting in Korea. They said the ad was greeted with many telephone calls acclaiming their action.

Only five of the 30 callers disagreed with their message, they said. One called Mrs. Schiro "a big, fat Communist."

"We're not Communists," Mrs. Mosberger said. "We're just mothers exercising our right as citizens of a democracy. The radio and newspapers tell us every day the boys in Korea don't have a chance—why sacrifice more lives fighting a lost cause?"

GM Hikes Prices on Chevrolet

DETROIT. — General Motors Friday raised prices of its 1951 Chevrolet less than 24 hours after the government asked the giant auto maker to hold the price line. Thus the world's biggest car and truck producer chose to ignore a request from the Economic Stabilization Administration to rescind the price increases it announced four days ago.

The Ford Motor Co. boosted prices only eight hours after GM's Tuesday announcement.

Tighten Ban On Exports to Socialist Areas

WASHINGTON.—The Truman government on Friday forbade American ships and planes from delivering to any socialist or People's Democracy countries a host of materials lumped under the heading of war-potential goods. Titoite Yugoslavia, a fascist state listed by the State Department as "Communist," was specifically exempted from the ban.

The chief instant of the order is to keep American ships and planes from picking up the banned materials in foreign ports and delivering them to the proscribed countries. The government had already clamped down on shipments from U. S. ports.

Among the "vital war materials" which the Commerce Department has banned for shipment to China, for instance, are sulfa and other medicines. But the U. S. is still importing from China and the Soviet Union metals used in war production plants here.

The new ban applies to British Hong Kong and the Portuguese port of Macao because they are close to China.

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer announced the latest restriction, in line with an agreement by President Truman and British Prime Minister Attlee.

'They Came to City' Final Performances

The last four performances of 'They Came to A City,' presented by the Yiddish Theatre Ensemble, will be given at the Barbizon Plaza, 58th St. and Sixth Ave. this Saturday evening and Sunday matinee and the following weekend. Tickets at the box office.

Nat'l Youth Peace Parley Call Issued

A Young People's General Assembly for Peace will be held in Chicago, Jan. 5, 6, and 7, to work out a "platform for common action to prevent World War III," according to the Assembly call. About 1,000 delegates from every state in the nation are expected to attend.

"No differences," asserts the statement, "are so great that they can't be settled by peaceful negotiations."

Delegates to the Assembly belong to major peace, student, religious, farm, Negro, Jewish and other youth groups.

Impy Builds Up Vacancies For His Friends

The new patronage broom held by Frank Sampson, Assistant to Mayor Impellitteri and erstwhile Tammany leader, brushed two deputy commissioners out of office Friday and promised a host of lucrative posts to hungry politicians by New Year's Day.

Deputy Commissioner of Hospitals Philip Zichello and Deputy Marine and Aviation Commissioner Sylvester Cosentino resigned Friday. Impellitteri hinted that Clifford Evans, executive secretary to the Deputy Mayor, would also be out of office by Jan. 1.

Others expected to resign by Jan. 1 are Solomon A. Klein, assistant to the Deputy Mayor; Stephen J. Carney, Commissioner of Water, Gas and Electricity, and Anthony Masciarelli, Commissioner of Markets. In addition, Jerry Finkelstein, chairman of the City Planning Commission, and Charles F. Preusse, first assistant Corporation Counsel, have already been told they were "welcome" to quit.

SHOPPERS' GUIDE

Electrolysis

IT'S SO INTERESTING TO RID YOURSELF OF UNWANTED HAIR FOREVER!

\$1 per treatment. Famous electrolysis method. Permanent removal of face, arms, legs or body. Privacy. No national new method. Quick results. Lowered costs! Men also treated. Free consultation.

BEILETTA ELECTROLYSIS
110 W. 54th St. (adj. Nakh)
Suites 1101-1102 LO 4-4211

Florists

FLOWERS AND FRUIT BASKETS Delivered Anywhere

ROBERT RAVEN, Flowers
GR 3-8357

Insurance

CARL JACK R. BRODSKY

All kinds of insurance including auto, life, fire, life, compensation, etc.

799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE

FRANK GIARAMITA

13 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457

EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

For Advertising Info: Call AL 4-7954

Opticians and Optometrists

Official IWO Optician
ASSOCIATED OPTOMETRISTS
254 W. 54th St. near Eighth Ave.
Mon.-Thurs. 9-7:30; Friday 9-6:30
Saturday 9-6 — LO 1-5545
J. P. FREEMAN, Opt.

Official IWO B'lyn Optometrist
UNITY OPTICAL CO.
152 FLATBUSH AVE.
Near Atlantic Ave. — Our Only Office
ELI ROSS, Optometrist
Tel. NEVins 8-9166
DAILY 9 A.M. - 7 P.M.
SATURDAY 9 A.M. - 3 P.M.
EYES EXAMINED EYE EXERCISES

Official IWO Bronx Optometrist
EYES EXAMINED
GLASSES FITTED
262 E. 167th STREET, BRONX
Tel. JERome 7-0022

GOLDEN BRO

Records

"Songs of the International Brigade"

BERLINER'S MUSIC SHOP

154 Fourth Ave. (14th St.)
Open till 10 p.m. OR 4-9400

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN

197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9444

Quality Chinese Food

Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

SPEAK OUT FOR PEACE!

THE MOST RELIABLE PLACE TO SEND PARCELS TO RUSSIA, ROMANIA and ISRAEL. Duty Prepaid Is Through

PARCELS TO RUSSIA, Inc.
391 EASTERN PARKWAY
Brooklyn 16, N. Y.
Telephone: MAin 2-1771

• LICENSED BY THE USSR
• NEW AIR MAIL SERVICE
• Especially for Medicine (STREPTOMYCIN)
• Takes 4 or 5 days to USSR

BODY REPAIRS

GE 8-9417

• Wheel Alignment
• Welding
• Auto Painting

18th AVENUE
AUTO BODY WORKS
1500-18th AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A. DI CASOLI J. SHEINIK

OFFICIAL IWO OPTICIANS

have your eyes examined by a competent oculist M.D.

UNION SQ.
OPTICAL & JEWELRY CO.
147 Fourth Ave. (Bank Bldg.) Room 319
N. Shaffer - Wm. Vogel — GR 7-7553

IN QUEENS

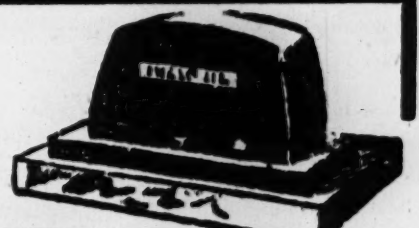
Complete Optical Service
Eyes Examined Glasses Fitted

IRVING B. KARP
Optometrist

29-08-104 St. (opp. Macy's), Jamaica
Open Mon., Wed., Fri., 9:30 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Tues., Thurs., Sat. 9:30 to 6 — OL 4-7553

MONUMENTS

WEISS MONUMENTAL WORKS
Official Monument Dealer for the IWO
1410 WASHINGTON AVE.
Cor. 170th St., Bronx 50, N. Y.
Tel. JERome 7-6042



Classified Ads

APARTMENT EXCHANGE
3 ROOMS, Manhattan under \$40 for 4-6 rooms to \$70. CO 5-3778.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT WANTED
2 1/2 TO 4 ROOMS, young business couple. Write to Box 170, The Worker.

APARTMENT WANTED
NEGRO urgently needs apartment. 2-3-4 rooms, Manhattan. AL 4-7954, ext. 39. Box 170, The Worker.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED
ELDERLY woman urgently needs unfurnished or furnished room. Box 180, The Worker.

APARTMENT SUBLET
CORNER three-room elevator apartment. Sublet or share. UL 5-9258.

HELP WANTED
HOUSEKEEPER, care of 2-year-old boy, small apartment. Flatbush. 8:30-5:30 p.m. or sleep in. Starting \$35.00 weekly. Enclose references. Box 178, The Worker.

URGENTLY needed reasonable, reliable, full time. Care and board for two-year-old. MU 3-6986.

SITUATION WANTED
WOMAN desires light housekeeping job. Cook and clean. No children. Box 177, The Worker.

FOR SALE
(Appliances)
ELECTRIC FOOD MIXER, complete with Food Chopper. Reg. \$38.95. Spec. \$27.40. Standard Brand. Distributors: 143-4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7818.

(Automobile)
1948 HUDSON Six, original owner. Excellent condition, must sell. Phone Mr. Albert. AL 5-5858, between 11-3.

MANDOLIN CLASS
CLASS for beginners, starts Thursday, Dec. 14th, 7 p.m. Instruction free to members. Dues \$6c weekly. Don't write for information. Come and register. \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. Ages 13 and up. N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orch., 106 E. 14th St., near 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

SERVICES
ALL TIRES! TUBES!
Expert body and fender work. Special to all DW readers.
LIT AUTO REPAIRS
140 West End Ave., cor. 66th St. TR 7-2554, cor. 66th St. TR 7-2554.

(Painting)
PRIVATE work our specialty, good materials; reasonable prices; Metropolitan area. JE 8-4113.

(Upholstery)
SOFA rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home, \$12. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Mornings 8-1. HYacinth 8-7887.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE
ALL JOBS moving, storage, all projects, closed vans, low rates. Call Ed Wendel, JE 6-8000, day-night.

JIMMIE's pickup service. Small jobs, shortest notice; city, beach, country. UN 4-7707.

WORKER Sports

CCNY Picked to Keep Rolling vs. Missouri

By Lester Rodney

CCNY's embattled whiz kids of the courts tackle another intersectional foe Saturday night in Missouri, and unless appearances are deceiving, should not have as much trouble as they had with a crack Brigham Young team last week. In the opener Manhattan, with all eyes on 6-8 soph Junius Kellogg, first Negro player in the school's history, debuts against Siena of Albany.

Three more doubleheaders are on the books next week, featuring widely scattered visitors in Kansas, Colgate, Washington State, Georgetown, Texas and Holy Cross. The pairings pit Kansas against St. Johns and Colgate against NYU Tuesday night,

WE PICK:

CCNY, Manhattan.
(Our Record: 8 and 0).

CCNY vs. Washington to State and LIU vs. Georgetown on Thursday night, Manhattan vs. Texas and St. John vs. Holy Cross on Saturday.

Going into Saturday night's games, New York teams had a clean intersectional record in the Garden bills. St. Johns and LIU made it two in a row on Thursday night. The Redmen had the easier job in a smart but too small Southern Methodist team (New York team too big for Texas!). LIU caught a defensive tartar in Denver and had to go all out to win by two points in double overtime. Sherman White, the All American star, had 22 points and his three fouls were all the points needed to win in the second overtime. Touted visitor Dale Toft was not as good as Brigham Young's Hutchins, nor near as good as White.

LIU had to fight from behind a ten point deficit at the ten minute mark. Leroy Smith, playing his best game, lit the fire with a couple of drive in goals and nice ball hawking. Soph Ray Felix again was a dismal disappointment and for the time being won't be an important figure, senior Murtha, 6-6, moving to the fore as a big sub.

LIU was lucky at that to win. With thirty seconds remaining of the first overtime, they were two ahead but Ryan, the visiting star, whipped home an incredible backhand shot to tie, and was fouled. The Brigham Young coach elected not to take the foul shot, taking the ball out and maneuvering for one last shot. It missed. Dubious strategy. You have to score to win, and you'll never get a better shot at breaking a tie than standing

still with no opposition at the foul line.

MISSOURI BRINGS in an all veteran team against CCNY, but its tallest man is 6-4 and this sounds as if Roman can do some damage. The visitors play possession basketball modelled on the Oklahoma A & M style and will try to slow City down by holding the ball and taking only sure shots, with defensive men always back.

City will start Ronnie Nadell, the squad's only senior, with the four junior tourney stars. They'll be trying to extend their streak to 13 straight. Last game lost was to Syracuse in the Garden February 23. After that they beat Manhattan and NYU, then breezed through seven tourney foes, San Francisco, Kentucky, Duquesne, Bradley, Ohio State, North Carolina State and Bradley again. This year they've beaten St. Francis, Queens and Brigham Young. The goal for the moment is 21 straight to top the 20 in a row set by CCNY

GIANTS CAN CLINCH IT

The pro grid season comes to a bang finish Sunday with the strong possibility of two tie finishes. In one division, the Giants and Cleveland Browns are tied with records of 9-2. The Giants play the wilted Eagles in Philly, and may have an easier time than the Browns, who meet the suddenly charaged-up Washington Redskins in the capitol.

A win for one while the other loses will make a playoff unnecessary. If both win, or both lose, the Giants go to Cleveland next Sunday to settle it.

In the other Conference, the best the Chicago Bears can do is tie the idle Los Angeles Rams. To do that, they must beat the revived Detroit Lions and Doak Walker at Wrigley Field. Otherwise it's a playoff with L. A. next week.

The Yanks, knocked out of all contention, wind up with the Baltimore Colts at the Stadium in what should be a high scoring victory.

Horses Are Right Behind MacArthur

Racing pledged its support Friday in the event of another war. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, newly elected president of the Thoroughbred Racing Associations, declared, "racing realizes its responsibility in the world crisis and pledges its support."

in 1933-34.

OREGON STATE, victim of NYU by ten points, stopped off at Peoria and battled Bradley right down to the wire before losing 77-74. They outscored the winners from the floor 31 goals to 24. . . . Brigham Young moved down to Kentucky and beat a strong Eastern Kentucky team 63-58, with Hutchins scoring 21. . . . Up in Buffalo, Texas A & M shocked Canisius 45-44. They had been whipped by Siena which means Manhattan has something to worry about despite the fact that Billy Harrell, star Negro junior, is the only vet regular returning.

Briefly on the teams showing next week: Colgate, after its third straight over NYU, has back seven men, including Dave Alton, who scored 25 against the Violets last year, plus some big sophs. . . . Kansas, which lost to Bradley by two points last year in the NCAA playoff, has most of it back, including the touted 6-9 center Lovelette. . . . Georgetown brings up a tall all New York soph club with men of 6-7, 6-5 and 6-4, which as freshmen won 17, lost 1 and got rave notice. . . . Washington State won the Northern Coast title, starts two vets and three well rated sophs.

Louis Fights Beshore Next

Next on the list for former champ Joe Louis is Freddie Beshore. They'll fight Jan. 3 in the Detroit Olympia near where the young Joe Louis first began his rise to fame.

For 36-year-old Louis, it will be the second comeback fight since he was outpointed by champion Ezzard Charles at Yankee Stadium, Sept. 27. Bomber Joe outpointed young Cesar Brion of Argentina at Chicago, Nov. 29.

Beshore was picked to fight Louis because he had given Charles trouble at Buffalo, N. Y. on Aug. 15, until Charles stopped him in the 14th round of their title fight.

Louis entrained at Chicago Friday night for Lake St. Claire, near Detroit but just over the Canadian border. He will do his training there. He said at Chicago he expected to be much sharper for Beshore than he was for Brion.

There's a big

HOOTENANNY

coming

with the Duke of Iron, Woody Guthrie, Hope Foye, Ernie Lieberman, and many more, plus dancing with Rector Bailey and his orchestra, Christmas Eve Sun. Nov. 24, Webster Hall. Tickets: \$1.00 (in advance), \$1.20 at door, at bookshops and People's Artists, 106 E. 14th St. — OR 7-4818.

TONITE (Sat.) & SUN. MAT. yiddish theatre ensemble presents J. B. PRIESTLEY'S "THEY CAME TO A CITY" directed by PAUL MANN BARBIZON PLAZA THEATRE 6th Ave. & 58th St. Tickets at Box Off. before perf. Benefits — AL 5-6283 daily 2 - 6:30 Saturday 10 - 1 P.M.

A Coach Who Doesn't Worry!

Coach Fritz Brennecke, out at Golden, Colorado, says he never had it so good before—no Monday telephone calls from alumni, no beefs from the students, no pressure to get into a Bowl game, nobody trying to recruit hot shot high school stars for his team.

And is Brennecke's team so terrific that he just escapes these things that plague other coaches? Not so you could notice it. His Colorado Mines eleven won two games and lost eight. Nothing sensational about that, but if they were doing any better he'd begin to worry. Honestly, he would.

"No sir, I'm comfortable and content," he said. "I'm not at all disappointed in the way the year has gone. That's something plenty of other coaches around the nation would like to be saying at this time."

So just what kind of a coaching paradise is this little school nestled in the foothills of the Rockies just west of Denver? Why would he get concerned if his boys suddenly got hot some season and knocked everybody off.

"To tell the truth," he said, "it is almost better to flunk than pass here as far as football is concerned. Mines is a school designed for engineers. We play football only for recreation and we put only as much stress on the sport as the

boys can give in time. We naturally try to win every game we play. But we don't expect to."

Colorado Mines is one of the best known engineering, mining and petroleum schools in the nation and only top students can gain entrance. All have to be interested in an education, not football.

Practice, at the maximum is two hours for any given day. It never starts until after four o'clock and is always over by six. The players who have first concern for laboratory work and field trips show up for practice if they can make it. If not, nobody complains.

Students usually carry a load of 23 hours a semester, whereas in most colleges 17 hours is a heavy course.

"If a player sees he is failing a course his usual decision is to quit football," Brennecke noted.

"It takes a lot for fellows at Mines even to play football at all," he said. "I wouldn't change places with any other coach. We have what a lot of other football teams don't have—plain fun."



"ways of love"

A film trilogy
as directed by
Jean Renoir • Marcel Pagnol
Roberto Rossellini
A Joseph Burstyn Presentation

Premiere
TUESDAY

the Paris MU 8-0134
5th AVE & 58th ST.

MIDTOWN FILM CIRCLE
Presents a special pre-holiday showing of the Soviet Film Classic

"The New Gulliver"

biting satire on royalty, munitions-makers, etc. . . . adapted from Jonathan Swift's fabulous narrative "Gulliver's Travels"

EXTRA!
"THE SILENT VILLAGE"
(Britain's hauntingly beautiful memorial to the noble men, women and children of Lidice)

Sat. and Sun. Eves., Dec. 9th and 10th
Saturday: 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. — Sunday: 8 and 10 p.m.
Socialize and Referesh in the ART ROOM
DONATION 83 CENTS (plus tax)
77 FIFTH AVE. (off 15th St.) N. Y. C.

Artkino presents
Cossacks of the Kuban
Prod. in U.S.S.R.
LAST 3 DAYS! STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42 & 43 Sts. LATEST SOVIET NEWS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
126 EAST 13th STREET
Now through Monday
Burt Lancaster — Dorothy McGuire
MISTER 880
Paulette Goddard — Pedro Armendariz
THE TORCH

Sunday thru Tuesday
THE IDIOT
and
GYPSES
Last Day — Saturday, Dec. 9th
SHOESHINE and PETER I
IRVING PL. Near 14th St. BR 5-6975

PEOPLE'S DRAMA presents
NAT TURNER
a new play by PAUL PETERS — author of STEVEDORE

"People's Drama deserves the plaudits of all lovers of the theatre and of democracy for its staging of NAT TURNER."
—PAUL ROBESON

Eves., exc. Mon. \$1.20, \$1.80, \$2.40
Phone OB 3-7599 - OR 3-2728
212 ELDRIDGE ST.
F Train to 2nd Ave.